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AROUSING GERMAN VOTERS

MR. SCHURZ ADDRESSES HIS COUNTRYMEN AT CLEVELAND.

THE SECRETARY RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM—HIS SPEECH DELIVERED IN GERMAN—THE RECORD OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED—PLUNDER THE MAINSPRING OF THE BOURBON COALITION.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—The reception tendered Secretary Schurz to-night on behalf of the Cleveland Germans was one of which any man might have been proud. It illustrated not only that Mr. Schurz stands very high in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen, but also that they are firm supporters of the Republican platform and the Republican ticket. Mr. Schurz arrived from Washington at 7 o'clock, and was met by a committee composed of prominent German and American citizens, and escorted to a hotel. At 8 o'clock he was conveyed to the city armory, which had been tastefully decorated and was replete with mottoes of political significance in German. The immense hall, capable of seating 4,000 people, was packed, and the enthusiasm when the speaker was introduced was intense. When he first entered a loud cheer was sent up, and when he was introduced it was repeated and continued for fully a minute.

The speech was delivered in the German language, and was very carefully followed by his hearers, nearly all of whom were Germans. In opening he said: "When a contest of great political parties, like the present, in which the stake is the highest—the possession of the national power of the United States—has gone on some time, it is not unnatural that the public mind should be affected by a certain excitement. The shouts of the captains, the tumult of the hosts, and the fury of oratory, hurling its epithets from one side to the other, are well calculated to shake our nerves and to inflame our imagination. Under such circumstances it is proper that we should, from time to time, make an effort, with candor and soberness, to call up before our minds the question what all this struggle and noise is about; in other words, what are the real issues of this campaign, what have we to expect if one party or the other gains the ascendency? And when we have answered the question with the candor and soberness I speak of, and reduced our imagination to a moderate temperature, and throwing aside all exaggerations, have brought ourselves once more to look at things as they really are, then and only then shall we be able to perform the important act of casting our suffrage as sensible and useful citizens. Let us try, then, for a moment, to reduce ourselves to that calm and collected state of mind in which we may safely form our opinions and trust our own judgment."

The speaker traced the history of the country for the past 20 years, and said that there now seemed to be a period of increased well-being before us if we only know how to seize and develop our opportunities. "What is needed to develop these opportunities, and what is it, therefore, that all good, sensible citizens desire to bring about? They are mainly three things: First, an honest, intelligent, economical, and business-like administration of our public affairs; second, a financial policy based upon sound principles and clear and steady in its aims; and third, external and internal peace and a friendly understanding between the different sections of the country and all elements of society. These are the three things which, above all others, are needed, and which every patriotic and conscientious citizen, who is intelligent enough to understand the intimate connection between the general interest and his own individual interest, will endeavor to bring about; and here they all find a common aim and common grounds of action, no matter whether they are Democrats or Republicans, or belong to no party at all." The Secretary reviewed the history of the present Administration at some length. He was willing to admit that in some cases it might have done better, but he was not willing to admit that there had been any Administration freer from spots than this one.

After reviewing the record in detail, he asked if there was a private business concern in the country, of any magnitude, that can show a better record than this. "Let business men answer that question from their own experience. Now, I desire you to understand I do not claim that this covers all the transactions of the Government. I admit that notwithstanding this there may be dishonest practices here and there, which would not show their effects in the losses suffered in proportion to the aggregate amount of receipts and disbursements; but it does show this, that the system of guards and checks, that the means by which the public money is protected are so carefully devised, and so rigidly, honestly, vigorously, and successfully enforced that losses to the public Treasury have been almost entirely prevented. I repeat, this does not cover the whole ground; but if there is any other aspect of the case from which any inference may be drawn by the sharpest critic of this Administration, that dishonest practices to any considerable extent have prevailed, to the detriment of the moral character of the Government or the public interest, I invite our opponents in this campaign to show it. So far they have shown nothing of consequence, and if they cannot, then I think we may reasonably ask whether the proportion of losses to the aggregate amount of receipts and disbursements by the Government, which in the Administration of Rutherford B. Hayes has dwindled down to almost absolutely nothing, is not fairly representative of the whole conduct of public affairs? Again, I admit that the public service has not been organized upon so permanent and systematic a basis as the ideal requirement would demand; but it cannot, as shown by irrefutable results, be seriously questioned that it has in these years been honestly and successfully administered, and exhibits a record not only not equaled by any Administration preceding it, but probably not equaled by any Government on the face of the earth. If there is any Democrat prepared to refute this claim I shall be glad to hear him and stand corrected. Let him show me any branch of the public service, the Treasury, with its administration of vast and complicated interests and policies; our foreign relations; the War Department; the Navy; the constantly growing administration of postal affairs; the administration of the machinery of justice and the numerous branches subject to the Interior Department—that has not, on the whole, been honestly conducted in a business-like manner, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced citizens, and which has not grown strong in public confidence. They may sneer at civil service reform and its imperfections, but with all its imperfections now existing, let them show me when the civil service has worked better, and when it has been more efficiently ministered to the public interest and prosperity."

After a close argument driving home the points made above, the Secretary asked: "Is there any prospect of keeping the public service good, if, for the sake of change, which is so merrily demanded by many persons, we should elect Gen. Hancock and put the Democratic Party, such as it is to-day, in power? If Gen. Hancock is elected at all, it will be by the co-operation of a great variety of elements, that in point of principle have but very little in common, and are held together only by the prospect of a change, which they may turn to their advantage; in other words, 'the prospect of the spoils of victory.' There are Greenbackers and hard-money men; there are free-traders and protectionists; there are bondholders and repudiationists; there are Union men and men who have not entirely recovered from the secession disease, all working together up to the point when, after a victory, the results of that victory are to come forth. The Democratic Party once in power will desire to maintain itself in power. It cannot do so by satisfying all these elements by public measures, for the measures demanded by them respectively are diametrically opposed to one another. But they must be held together by something if the condition necessary for Democratic ascendency is not to fall to pieces. The only means to hold them together, therefore, will be the public plunder, and this is one of the views by which the distribution of the spoils in the shape of offices will inevitably be governed. Gen. Hancock undoubtedly is an honest gentleman, and I assume that he will desire to see the public business honestly conducted; but he is also a strong Democrat, and he will desire to see his party kept in the ascendency. What is likely to happen in case of the election of James A. Garfield? Let us for a moment suppose that his general intentions were no better than those of Gen. Hancock. Is it not evident at once that he will be placed under an entirely different state of circumstances? In case of his success, I admit, there will be a number of Republican politicians adverse to what is generally called a thorough and permanent reform of the civil service, but there will be no general clamor of his party for wholesale removals and new appointments. There will be, in fact, no desire on the part of anybody to take to pieces the whole machinery of the public service, to disturb its methods, and to replace with raw recruits those who have proved so well their ability to apply those methods. There will be absolutely no danger of a new deal. That period, therefore, which is so dangerous to the public interest, when persons of evil purposes and experienced skill are laying siege to the public purse, and only raw recruits are there to defend it, will certainly not occur. The removal of meritorious officers will scarcely be suggested by one politician without their finding a protector in another equally influential; and the conservative tendency of the service will be entirely on the side of the latter. The shrewdest politicians in the party behind Mr. Garfield as President, have in this very campaign learned too well to appreciate the advantage of having a clean and efficient administration of the public business to favor the idea of running great risks in the opposite direction. But Mr. Garfield has, during his long period in Congress, had so many opportunities to witness the defects of that system of the civil service which is called the spoils system, and the dangers growing out of it, and in the debates upon this subject has shown so clear an appreciation of the things to be avoided, as well as the things to be accomplished that there is, to say the least, reasonable hope that, acting upon his convictions, he will not only maintain all that is good in the civil service as it is at present conducted, but use his best endeavors to make such improvements also as the public interest may demand. At any rate, taking the most sanguine view of it, there is a reasonable certainty that all the advantages which grew out of a conservative policy in this respect will be secure, and all the confusion and dangers which are inseparably connected with a sudden upturning of the machinery of the public service, will be spared.

Upon the second point, the finances, the speaker dwelt at some length, claiming that resumption and the prosperity it assured are the results of Republican rule.

MR. CONKLING'S TOUR.

THOUSANDS OF CINCINNATI PEOPLE FLOCK TO HEAR HIS ELOQUENCE—COMPELLED BY HOARSENESS TO CEASE SPEAKING.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The greatest political meeting ever held in this vicinity was that at the Highland House to-night, when from 10,000 to 15,000 ladies and gentlemen gathered together to listen to Roscoe Conkling's eloquent argument in behalf of Republican principles. Before 6 o'clock in the evening the people began to assemble at the Highland House, and for an hour before the meeting was formally opened the trucks of the Mount Adams incline were unable to transport the throngs. The stand from which Senator Conkling spoke was erected in the south-east corner of the upper pavilion, so that the speaker could be seen, but not heard all over the spacious grounds. For a speaker of the delicate constitution of Mr. Conkling, the open air was simply a cruelty. Had he known beforehand where and under what conditions he would have to speak, he certainly would have canceled his Cincinnati engagement. The distinguished Senator has been unwell all the week, and when he left Cleveland it was feared that he would have to return home. His speaking to-night, under the existing conditions, may be taken as a great sacrifice of personal comfort, and as an evidence of his devotion to the Republican cause.

Of the immense audience, estimated all the way from 10,000 to 15,000, nearly every one could hear when Mr. Conkling had warmed up to his work, and that was certainly an advantage in having the meeting at the Highland. While the reception of Mr. Conkling was very warm, it lacked that thrilling and electric spontaneity which can only emanate from a gathering the components of which can see each other, but the rapt attention paid to Senator Conkling, the eagerness with which his words were drank in, the applause and the deafening cheers which he called out, all these were a grand compliment to the eloquence, the logic, and the magnetism of the speaker.

Judge Alphonso Taft introduced Mr. Conkling in a short and very appropriate speech. Senator Conkling spoke much as in former speeches in Ohio, so far as he went. After talking for half an hour, the natural consequence of speaking in the open air at this season of the year, at night, occurred. The Senator's voice became husky, and he evidently suffered severely at his chest and throat. It was impossible for him to talk, at length, sufficient for him to discuss any large portion of the great political questions of the day. He could only take a glance at a few of them and his choice was very happy and discriminating. His very able handling of the matter of the Southern commercial relations was in thorough accord with the sentiments of a majority of his audience. His appeal to Republicans to stand by their flag and not to desert it, merely because they had personal objections to the bearer, was received with acclamation, and this more especially as he said, with almost a touch of pathos, that he himself had been disappointed in the nominations. Senator Conkling's fight against nature came to an end after three-quarters of an hour. The atmosphere was penetrating enough at that altitude to give the chills and sore throats to three parts of the audience. For a speaker to withstand it, he being already weakened, was a physical impossibility, and, therefore, Mr. Conkling had to cease, and that at a point just when the audience were entranced in their enjoyment. The remainder of the evening was occupied by Messrs. Butterworth and T. C. Campbell, of Cincinnati.

WORK IN A PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY.

HONESDALE, Penn., Oct. 1.—One of the largest Republican mass-meetings ever held in Wayne County was held here last evening, and was addressed by Dr. Doane, of Williamsport, Penn. He rehearsed the issues of the campaign in an eloquent speech of nearly two hours' duration, frequently exciting his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. At the meeting were many Democrats, several of whom, after the meeting closed, openly acknowledged their conversion to the Republican ranks. The Republicans of Wayne County are thoroughly organized and they will wage the political war as they have never done before. They never entered a campaign more confident of success. Meetings are held in some of the districts almost nightly, and Garfield and Arthur clubs are organizing rapidly. Wayne County generally gives a small Democratic majority, but by hard and continuous work the Republicans believe they can carry it in November.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Jeremiah Higgins has been nominated by the Democrats of the First Assembly District of Erie County.

THE VISIT OF GEN. GRANT

GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR THE PARADE IN HIS HONOR.

THE BOYS IN BLUE TURNOUT TO TAKE PLACE OCT. 11—OUT OF TOWN ORGANIZATIONS ASKING FOR POSITIONS IN THE LINE—WHERE THE REVIEW WILL BE HELD.

Gen. Grant sent word to this City yesterday that it will be convenient for him to review the Boys in Blue on Oct. 11, and the preparations for the demonstration in his honor are going forward with redoubled activity. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club, held last night at No. 1 West Twenty-fourth-street, heard reports from the organizations of the different districts, and Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall said after the meeting that he was astonished to learn of the vast extent in numbers of the various uniformed clubs. He will issue an order to-day that, as the Commander in Chief of the Boys in Blue, Gen. Grant will be here on the 11th, and, as it is desirable to make the parade in his honor as imposing as prompt, it is essential that battalions, regiments, and brigade organizations shall be completed by Oct. 7. In Assembly districts, where only company organizations now exist, the commissioned officers should assemble without delay, and elect field officers, in accordance with the provisions of General Order No 4, and furnish the names of the officers to Boys in Blue head-quarters. After consultation with Gen. Aspinwall, Chief Marshal of the parade, it has been decided that all campaign clubs and independent organizations shall parade directly in rear of the Boys in Blue of their respective Assembly districts. All companies of Boys in Blue in the neighborhood of New-York desiring to take part in the parade will notify Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Adjutant-General, at once.

Gen. Aspinwall said last night that he was amazed at the offers of organizations out of the City to join in the testimonial to Gen. Grant. A dispatch from Albany contained a notice that the capital city Republicans wish to send 1,000 uniformed men to march in the line. Newark offers to send 3,500 men. Orange will send about 500, including a battery, and companies in Poughkeepsie and other river towns desire to participate. Norwich, Conn., will send a fine company of Boys in Blue. New-York City alone will turn out not less than 20,000 men, and it may be 30,000, and the indications are that fully 10,000 visiting Republicans will desire places in the line. The orders from head-quarters are that the companies shall not admit boys under any circumstances, the determination being to have a parade of voters. No advertising wagons or other unseemly vehicles are to be allowed in the line, and a very positive injunction has been issued against the exhibition of silly or outlandish transparencies, the soap-box species being prohibited altogether. Gen. Aspinwall is making selection of his aids, and will have competent officers in charge of each of the divisions.

The details of the parade and review will be arranged by Tuesday or Wednesday, when a comprehensive order will be issued. The line of march will then be indicated, as well as the positions of the different organizations, and instructions given for the guidance of everybody. Gen. Grant will arrive here, it is expected, during Saturday night. It is improbable that he will be accorded a public reception at that time. He will rest on Sunday and during Monday, and will review the procession in the evening from a stand to be erected on Fifth-avenue, near the Worth Monument. On Tuesday morning he will be taken in a special car, to be sent here for his use, to Boston, where he will be the guest of the Middlesex Club. Gen. Arthur has been urged to join Gen. Grant as the guest of the Middlesex Club, during his stay in Boston. His duties in the State Committee rooms are of such a nature, however, that he will be obliged to decline this invitation, as he was, that of Gen. Garfield to visit Mentor in company with Gen. Grant and Senators Conkling and Logan. Gen. Grant will preside at a great Republican meeting to be held in Boston, and return to this City about the 15th, to preside at a meeting to be held here as soon after that date as possible.

The City organizations are in excellent shape, and are improving every day. Col. Michael Cregan, of the Sixteenth District, says he will turn out the Cornell Battery, a company of Boys in Blue, and the Cregan Association—in all numbering about 600 men—all stalwarts who are anxious to "push things."

Major-Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., has been assigned to the command of the First Division Boys in Blue, consisting of the Counties of New-York and Richmond.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICAN WORK.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 1.—The largest and most enthusiastic Republican meeting ever held in this place occurred last evening in the Garfield and Arthur Club room. Capt. Patrick O'Farrel, of Hartford, Conn., addressed the meeting for two hours. Many converts were made among the Irishmen present, who signed the roll at the close of the meeting.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Republican clubs of Rahway had a very large parade last evening, completely eclipsing the attempt of the Democrats of last week. The illuminations along the line of march were of a very elaborate nature, indicating a degree of interest in the issues of this campaign which has never been shown before to such an extent since the campaign of the Wide Awakes. New-Jersey is awake, and will make a strong effort to rid herself of the odium of Democratic rule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 1.—There is great enthusiasm among the Republican portion of the students. Fully three-fourths of the entire college is Republican. A Garfield and Arthur club has been formed numbering about 300, and uniforms and torches have been ordered and the club divided into four marching companies, one from each class, with a drum corps of 15 men. Last evening the club united with the citizens of the town in a grand Republican rally and torch-light procession. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. James Buchanan, of Trenton, and the Hon. Robert Van Lean, of New-York. The procession was large and fine. The students have nominated a ticket of their own, with D. A. Haynes, of Washington, for President; George L. Day, of New-York, for Vice-President, and P. A. Jackson, of Newark, for Governor. The Democratic portion of the college has also nominated a ticket, and a lively canvass is expected. This election will take place about Oct. 29.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—Judge Hilton positively declines the nomination for Congress made by the Democrats of the Twentieth District.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Republican Convention of the Seventh District to-day renominated the Hon. William A. Russell, of Lawrence, for Congress, and Francis Jewett, of Lowell, for Presidential Elector.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—H. A. Balcom, of Westfield, declines the Democratic nomination to Congress from the Thirty-third District of New-York, and another convention is called for Oct. 5.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Greenbackers of the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District have nominated J. N. Buffum for Congress and John M. Devine for Presidential Elector.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Greenbackers of the Third Congressional District this evening nominated C. H. Adams for Congress.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Francis R. Gilbert, of Delaware, was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-first District to-day, by the Democrats, at Sidney Plains.

LANCASTER REPUBLICANS AWAKE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 1.—One of the largest Republican meetings ever held in this city was held to-night. The Court-house was crowded, the aisles even being filled with eager listeners, and all this crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats had a torch-light procession going on at the same time. Gen. Adam E. King spoke for a little over two hours. Gen. King is a favorite in Lancaster, and to-night he excelled himself. He was frequently interrupted with loud bursts of applause, and made the best speech we have had this season. Lancaster County is aroused, and meetings are being held throughout the county every night.

THE CANVASS IN THIS STATE.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETINGS—FORMING CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, Oct. 1.—The Republican voters of Hempstead have organized a battalion of Boys in Blue, and are drilling three times a week preparatory to parading. One hundred and twenty-five men have signed the rolls, including some of the best-known and most respectable residents of Hempstead. Col. Platt, of Garden City, who served under Hancock, has been elected Major of the battalion; Capt. Kalt commandant of Company A, and C. B. Clark of Company B.

WALDEN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—An enthusiastic Garfield and Arthur meeting was held here to-night. In the assembly were a number of Democrats. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer addressed the audience for nearly two hours, in a speech which was received with frequent bursts of applause. Referring to the recent letter of Gen. Hancock on Southern claims, he said: "On examining that remarkable document, bulldozed, as it were, after months of threatening, out of the candidate of the Southern Democracy, we encounter this startling statement: 'Nobody wants or expects such unnatural action.' That is, the payment of these Southern claims. And that declaration is solemnly made by Gen. Hancock, in the face of the fact that millions upon millions of these claims have already been presented in Congress, and that Senator Vance, of North Carolina, has introduced a bill repealing that section of the law which forbids the payment of disloyal claimants. Gen. Hancock must then be impaled on either horn of this dilemma; either he is ignorant of what everybody else knew, or he made an intentional misstatement. If the former, he is too obtuse to be President; if the latter—if he is capable of falsifying facts with the design to catch votes—what reliance can be placed on his pledge not to assent to the payment of these claims, made in an electioneering document? *Falso in uno, falso in omnibus.*"

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A great Republican meeting was held here to-night. Gen. Kilpatrick, who had been advertised to speak, did not appear, having lost his voice, but Col. W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, took his place. Col. Bradley held the audience, which crowded the Opera-house, nearly two hours, hundreds standing up until the close. He spoke with great power and force, especially on the condition in the South, and was often applauded and cheered.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The campaign opened last week, and was ably seconded to-night by a telling address by Lewis E. Carr, of Port Jervis. A large audience was in attendance, and the hearers manifested by their attention that they were deeply interested in the issues of the campaign. The tariff question was ably handled by Mr. Carr, much to the satisfaction of many Democratic working men who were present.

KINGSTON, Oct. 1.—The Republicans of the Eastern District of this city met in Washington Hall last night to listen to the speeches on the issues of the campaign, as presented by Col. A. S. Wood, the Hon. Seymour L. Stebbins, J. Newton Fiero, and Marius S. Turck. Before the meeting, the Rondout Garfield and Arthur Club, Lincoln Club, of Rondout; Cornell Gun Squad, Kingston Club, Kingston Colored Garfield and Arthur Club, and Rhinecliff Republican Campaign Club, 600 strong, participated in a torch-light procession of over a mile in length. It is calculated that with the citizens who fell into line, over 15,000 people were in the procession. Washington Hall was crowded to the very doors. Col. Wood was loudly applauded, especially when he alluded to free speech, a fair ballot, and protection to the colored voter. The addresses of Messrs. Stebbins, Fiero, and Turck, who addressed the immense crowd who had congregated outside of the hall, also created much enthusiasm. The streets were crowded with people and great enthusiasm prevailed. Altogether, the meeting was one of the most successful yet held along the Hudson.

SOUTH CAROLINA GREENBACKERS.

THE PARTY'S STRENGTH COMING FROM THE DEMOCRATS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1.—The National Greenback-Labor Party held a convention Tuesday at Chester Court-house, and, as already foreshadowed in a dispatch to THE TIMES, nominated a full State ticket. The delegates, among whom were four colored men, were mostly respectable farmers who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket. L. W. R. Blair, who was elected Chairman, is a well-to-do citizen of Kershaw County, and W. R. Elkin, the Secretary, wields much influence among the Democrats in Fairfield County. Several speeches were made setting forth the advantages that may be derived from a third-party movement in the present unsettled state of the Democracy and lavishing extravagant eulogies on the "rag baby." A platform was adopted condemning the Republican and Democratic Parties for faithlessness, and demanding the abolition of the national banking system, the unlimited coinage of silver, reform in public affairs and purity in elections. A banner bearing the words: "Unemployed and untaxed capital against unemployed and taxed labor," was conspicuously displayed near the presiding officer. The strength of the Greenbackers in this State lies chiefly in the upper counties, and is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, nine-tenths of whom have up to the present campaign acted with the Democratic Party. It is believed that the dissatisfaction caused by obnoxious Democratic county nominations will swell the number to 20,000 before the campaign is over. Of course they are unable to offer any formidable opposition in this campaign, but their participation may help the Republicans in having their votes counted. Among the nominees are the names of the notorious A. J. Willard, T. H. Cooke, another of the renegade Judges, and John Agnew, the former Republican Mayor of Columbia. The full ticket has already been printed.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS AT WORK.

A VIGOROUS CANVASS DECIDED UPON—THE OUTLOOK A HOPEFUL ONE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 1.—The Republicans of this State have received a circular letter from Chairman Jewell, in which they are urged to give their support to no faction of any other party, it matters not under what color they may sail, and to support only the regular Garfield and Arthur ticket. Gen. Wickham and other leading debt-paying Republicans of this State have recently visited New-York, and, it is understood, urged the importance of such a policy. The matter has caused a considerable change in the spirits of the Readjusters, who have all along counted upon the assistance of the Republicans to secure the success of their ticket in Virginia. The Republican leaders have received not only moral, but it is believed financial, influence from abroad, and some of the most prominent speakers in the party in this State are to be started out at once and a vigorous canvass made for the Republican Electoral ticket. Not only that, but the initiative step in putting up a candidate for Congress, taken in this district, is to be followed by other districts, and a determined canvass made. This state of things will tend to complicate the dissensions now existing between the two wings of the Democracy, and it is hard to calculate what may possibly be the result. The Mahone people are far less hopeful than they were last week, and the stalwart Republicans are correspondingly encouraged to hope for good results of the new move adopted by their leaders.

AN AWARD IN A LIBEL SUIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—In the suit brought by W. W. Wheaton against Luther Beecher for damages for a libelous publication in newspapers of this city, accusing the plaintiff of dishonestly managing certain business interests committed to his charge, which case has been on trial in the Superior Court of this city for two months, the jury to-day rendered a verdict for $25,000 in favor of the plaintiff.

THE COERCION OF TURKEY

A PACIFIC EXECUTION OF THE TREATY HOPED FOR.

THE PORTE ASKING FOR DELAY UNTIL SUNDAY—A CONTINUANCE OF THE EUROPEAN ALLIANCE PROBABLE—FRANCE'S RESERVED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Times*, in a leading article this morning, says: "The aspect of affairs in the East gives reasonable ground to hope that the pacific execution of the treaty of Berlin will be found in the united action of the powers. The pressure upon Turkey will now cease to be merely local, but it will be the object of the united Cabinets, through their representatives at Constantinople, to extort from the Porte the concessions granted by the treaty of Berlin. Meanwhile, it is a matter full of significance that the present alliance of the powers, so far from losing strength through the interposition of obstacles imperfectly foreseen, has probably acquired new force from trial."

A Vienna correspondent, referring to the very strong reactionary feeling in Austria against the action of the powers in the East and in opposition to Austrian participation in further coercive measures, says: "In the Hungarian Diet the subject has already been taken up. A question has been put in reference to the naval demonstration. The Government has been asked whether it would use its influence to secure that no force be employed, and whether, if its efforts be unsuccessful, Hungarian forces will be engaged. Although the question comes from the extreme side, it may be taken as a sign of the current of feeling which has set in, not only in Hungary, but, to judge from some of the chief organs of public opinion, in Austria likewise."

The *Daily News*, in its leading editorial, says: "The Cabinet Council yesterday had before it a request of the Porte that no further action be taken by the powers before Sunday. This interval of grace will probably be granted. There is not the slightest intention on the part of the British Government to swerve from their declared policy, but the other powers must be consulted regarding the course to be taken if the Porte's decision on Sunday shall prove to be unsatisfactory. Much depends on the attitude of Austria, which will control that of Germany. Should these go with the other powers Italy would probably co-operate. France would, at least, not hamper their action, and Russia would be unable to develop any adverse policy of her own. But even if the great powers do not agree, we do not believe the British Government would hold themselves relieved from the necessity for further action."

GRAVOSA, Oct. 1.—The British torpedo depot ship Hecla has arrived here with eight torpedo boats.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—It is semi-officially declared that the French Government, while adhering to its present reserved attitude with reference to the action of the powers in the East, is perfectly resolved not to separate from the European concert.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—A telegram from Cettinje reports that the Montenegrins living near Camp Suturman have been permitted to return to their homes on leave, as there is no prospect of military operations for 10 days.

RAGUSA, Oct. 1.—The Albanians continue to assemble in the neighborhood of Dulcigno in such numbers as to render its occupation more difficult than at the outset. Riza Pasha has advised the inhabitants of Dulcigno to remove their families to a place of safety in case of bombardment, but the people have refused, saying they would rather die than submit to the Montenegrins.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from the Montenegrin camp says 100 cases of rifles, a quantity of provisions, and 200 soldiers have been landed at Dulcigno.

A Gravosa dispatch says: "The Russian corvette Zemcoug has gone to Cattaro. The Téméraire and Svetlana will follow on Oct. 2. The rest of the fleet will probably follow on Sunday."

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONIES—THE DISPLAY NEARLY COMPLETE.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.—The International Exhibition was opened to-day. The Marquis of Normanby, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, the Governors of South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania, and the Mayor and members of the Municipality, escorted by the colonial troops, the Fire Brigade, and friendly societies, proceeded to the Exhibition buildings, where they were received by the Comissioners of the Exhibition. The Marquis of Normanby, in the presence of the Duke of Manchester, the Ministry, Consuls, and Members of the Assembly, received the report of the Commissioners. In replying to the report, the Marquis said any country might be proud of the display and of the foresight, energy, and ability of all concerned in the work. The Imperial Government and the principal States of the world had promptly responded to the invitation to participate in the Exhibition, thus assuring it a rank corresponding with previous exhibitions. He then declared the Exhibition open, whereupon the royal standard was hoisted and salutes were fired. The Exhibition was then inspected. The proceedings passed off with great éclat. The exhibits require but little final arrangement to render the display complete.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A proclamation has been issued in Ireland offering £1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Lord Mountmorris. Sweeney and Gannon were examined to-day, and were remanded for a week, at the request of the Police.

In regard to Irish affairs, the *Daily News* says: "A report upon the condition of Ireland was made by Mr. Forster, but we believe no decision was taken by the Cabinet Council, and none was asked, for Mr. Forster does not believe the present grave and anxious condition of Ireland would be bettered by the re-enactment of peace preservation measures. The Government will not be counseled, frightened, or defied into any inconsiderate and headlong course. If Mr. Parnell really breaks the law he will be prosecuted, but the Government will make no wild plunges as their predecessors did. They have no passion for State prosecutions, and are not likely to commit any blunder in that way."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A meeting of the Cabinet Council has been summoned for next Monday.

The *Daily News* says: "The Kandahar question probably did not come under the Cabinet's consideration yesterday. The Government decided a month ago that Kandahar should not be retained. No change has taken place in the views of the Ministers on this subject. Though some delay has occurred in putting them into action, those views remain unaltered, and will be carried out unless some unexpected events create an entirely new situation."

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The announcement of the appointment of Baron Boissy d'Anglas as Minister to Mexico, is confirmed.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Bruges says disturbances have occurred near that city. The peasants assembled and attempted to eject the Government Commissioner who was sent to carry out the provisions of the school law. The gendarmes were obliged to fire on the mob, killing one man and wounding another severely.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Belgium having given notice of her intention of introducing modifications in the shipping dues levied at Antwerp, Prince Bismarck has addressed a communication to the Bundesrath, requesting the latter to decide on a reply to Belgium, and declaring the opinion that it is inexpedient to assent to the proposed alteration.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Government has resolved to proceed against all priests who introduce politics into their sermons, and to dismiss all Mayors who are notorious Carlists.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The representatives of the Thousand of Marsala and of the survivors of the country's battles, started for Caprera aboard a tug-boat, in which Gen. Garibaldi was to embark for Genoa. Garibaldi, in spite of the urgent advice of his best friends is determined to carry out his intention and will probably leave Caprera to-morrow and arrive at Genoa on Sunday. The situation is rife with the most serious possibilities. There is no doubt that Gen. Garibaldi will be received on landing by the extreme Radicals of Genoa in all their strength, and should he, as some think likely, go at their head to the Prefecture or prison and demand Major Canzio's release, we shall probably have such an affair as that of Aspromonte over again, for Premier Cairoli, bitter as it may be for him to act rigorously against his old leader, will faithfully do his duty and cause the laws to be respected."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "All the editors of the chief journals here have been summoned before Gen. Melikoff and told that their continual discussion of a Constitution for Russia has highly displeased the Czar, that nothing more on the subject would be allowed to appear, and that during the present reign it would be premature to discuss a Constitution."

The Rev. Dr. Cleary, parish priest of Dungarvan, County Waterford, has been appointed by the Pope to be Bishop of Kingston, Canada.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1880.

The Post Office Department announces that the departure of the Pacific Mail steamer Crescent City, from New-York, is postponed from the 9th to the 11th inst.

In accordance with authority contained in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which passed June 16, 1880, the Treasurer of the United States to-day paid to the daughter of ex-President Zachary Taylor $16,000, being the balance of the salary which Gen. Taylor would have received had he lived until his term of office expired. The recipient of the money was from Virginia.

Mr. Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol reports the following amounts expended for Capitol improvements and repairs the for fiscal year ended June 30, 1880: Capitol extension, $50,000; ventilating the Hall of the House of Representatives, $30,000; heating apparatus for Senate, $4,000; lighting Capitol and grounds, $32,400; Capitol grounds improvements, $60,000; extension to Government Printing Office Building, $43,800; total, $120,200.

Advices have been received by the National Board of Health showing the following number of deaths at Havana for the week ending Sept. 18: From yellow fever, 17; small-pox, 10; typhoid fever, 3. The deaths at Havana from yellow fever for the week ending Sept. 24, numbered 16. The Spanish ship Vola Dora sailed from Havana, Sept. 24, for New-Orleans; the Spanish bark Carlos sailed from Havana for Shieldsboro, Miss., Sept. 26; the American bark Rachel sailed for Boston from Havana Sept. 24, each with one case of yellow fever on board.

WELCOMING THE PRESIDENT.

HONORS TO THE PARTY ON THE OREGON TRIP—RECEPTION IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 30.—The President and his party left Roseburg on a special train this morning. At Eugene City, Junction City, and Albany the people gathered at the stations and gave the President a hearty reception. At Salem the party was received by members of the Legislature and prominent citizens, who escorted the visitors to the Capitol and presented them to the Legislature. After a short delay the train moved on for Portland, the party receiving ovations at Aurora, Oregon City, and other points on the road. At the depot in this city the President was met by Mayor Thompson, who welcomed him to the city. A procession formed, and marched through the principal streets to the Esmond Hotel, where apartments had been provided for the party. The bells of the city were rung, the steam-whistles were blown, a salute was fired, and the streets were handsomely decorated, and lined with cheering crowds. After going to his rooms, in a few moments the President appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and briefly thanked the citizens for the honor shown him. Gen. Sherman and Secretary Ramsey followed with a few remarks. Mrs. Hayes was presented and bowed her acknowledgments amid enthusiastic cheers. The visitors then returned to their rooms and the crowd dispersed.

FALL RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—This is the last day of the Newmarket first October meeting. The race for the first October Two-year old Stakes was won by Count F. de Lagrange's b. f. Lady Vesta. The second place was secured by Prince Soltykoff's b. c. Dougal, and the third place by Mr. M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Useful. The following also ran: Mr. Chaplin's brown colt, brother to Khabara; Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's bay or brown colt, out of Brenda; Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Eliacin, and Mr. Redfern's b. or br. f. Lady Binks. The betting just before the race was four to one against Lady Vesta, ten to three against Dougal, ten to three against Useful, and three to one against the brother to Khabara. Useful made the run to the Abingdon Dip, when Lady Vesta came away, and won easily by three-quarters of a length, with two lengths between Dougal and Useful.

NEWTON FIREMEN PARADING.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—The Newton Fire Department held its first parade in several years yesterday, closing with a reception to the visiting companies in the evening. Special trains brought these and their friends here in the early part of the day, and the parade took place in the afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock. It is estimated that there were 10,000 people here, and the day was fairly a holiday, the whole town being enveloped in bunting and banners, the decorations far exceeding any previous display. Eight companies, each with a band, were in the line, preceding which were about 10 carriages containing prominent invited guests and local officers. The visiting companies came from Dover, Morristown, and Hoboken, N. J., and Middletown and Warwick, N. Y., departing at 11 P. M.

THE CONVENTION OF BEE-KEEPERS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—At the Bee-keepers' Convention yesterday there was a large attendance, and the discussions were of deep interest. Papers were read by Dr. J. P. H. Brown and C. C. Coffinberry, of Chicago; A. J. King, of New-York; Silas M. Locke and J. H. Nellis, of Canajoharie, N. Y.; C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, and T. F. Bingham. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—N. P. Allen, Kentucky; Recording Secretary—Erich Parmly, New-York; Corresponding Secretary—C. F. North, Cincinnati; Treasurer—F. H. Dunham, Depere, Wis. The slate of Vice-Presidents remains the same, except Mr. Williamson, of Lexington, chosen for Kentucky, and R. T. Root for Ohio. The next place of meeting will be Lexington, Ky.

STOPPING AND ROBBING A STAGE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Special dispatches from South-west Missouri say that the stage which runs between Pierce City, Mo., and Eureka Springs, Ark., was stopped Wednesday last, about 29 miles from the former place, by a party of six masked, well-armed men, and the passengers, 11 men and 1 woman, were robbed. About $800 were taken, of which A. P. Mann, Assistant Engineer on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, lost $370, and A. H. Champlin, his clerk, $175. Two other passengers threw away their pocket-books, containing $1,500, when the stage was stopped, but recovered them after the robbers had gone away. Mr. Champlin attempted to draw a revolver, but a bullet from one of the robbers, which passed through his coat-sleeve, admonished him to keep quiet.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—*El Foro*, the organ of the legal fraternity in the city of Mexico, advises some legislation to strengthen the concessions to the interoceanic and international companies. Already some of the landed proprietors are protesting in legal form against the use of their lands.

The Government of Chihuahua has offered $2,500 for the scalp of Victorio.

There is an accumulation of freight at Vera Cruz, and the railway has difficulty in meeting the demands upon it. The receipts of the Custom-house at Vera Cruz during the last 11 months show an increase of more than $1,000,000 over the corresponding months of last year.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS

PEACE AND HARMONY NOT YET ESTABLISHED.

THE SUB-COMMITTEES OF BOTH PARTIES IN CONFERENCE—THE FIGHT OVER THE MAYORALTY—NO DECISION ARRIVED AT.

The Conference Committees of Twenty-four of Tammany and Irving Halls met in the Westminster Hotel yesterday afternoon. These committees were selected in large meetings of the Democratic factions, and were empowered to select candidates for County offices in the interest of peace and harmony. Through the many adjournments, urged on both sides, it has become generally understood among Democratic politicians that Mr. John Kelly is the master of the situation, as he has forced the Irving Hall people, hitherto his most bitter enemies, to yield to him at every point. Mr. Kelly, it is said, can, if he desires, name every candidate upon the union Democratic County ticket. That he will do his utmost to crush the Irving Hall people beneath his feet is not denied by even the most excited of Irving Hall statesmen. He plainly shows in his conversation with politicians that he feels strong again; that he is, in fact, the "monarch of the Democratic sea," and that he feels called upon to drown the army of Irving Hall "leaders." The Conference Committees of Twenty-four yesterday notified each other that they had agreed to the appointment of sub-committees to discuss the County nominations. Irving Hall had previously declared in the most emphatic manner that no sub-committee should be appointed. When Mr. Kelly planted himself before them, and urged that there could be no peace and harmony until such a sub-committee was appointed, then the Irving Hall people, after a wrangle, in which ex-Senator John Fox violently opposed the appointment of a sub-committee, such a committee was appointed early yesterday morning. The Executive Committee of Irving Hall was in a state of excitement such as has rarely been witnessed in that dancing academy. Mr. Fox found himself driven to the wall by men whom he counted as among his most earnest supporters. He was driven from pillar to post by an angry mob of Democrats who dared to say openly that they would not be ruled by him. He clamored for delay, saying that they would be swallowed up by Tammany Hall. He tried to explain that by conceding anything to Mr. Kelly they would sacrifice their claims upon the right to be recognized in this great land as free and independent Democrats. Mr. Fox's harangue was listened to in silence, and, when flushed and excited, he resumed his seat, there was laughter instead of applause. Mr. Fox was, in the vulgar language of his party, "sat upon."

The Tammany Hall sub-committee consisted of John Kelly, Col. William R. Roberts, ex-Alderman Henry D. Purroy, Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, President of the Excise Board Richard J. Morrisson, Edward D. Gale, of Jamaica, Long Island; ex-Justice John McQuade, of Harlem, and Gen. Francis B. Spinola. The Irving Hall people, in the interest of peace and harmony, proposed to select their sub-committee with special view to the claims of Congressional districts, and at once something like the battle between the Kilkenny cats was witnessed. Statesmen actually clamored for a place on this sub-committee, and in the Sixth Congressional District there was a lively struggle between Sheriff Peter Bowe and Charles Reilly. The followers of the Sheriff were completely routed, and Mr. Reilly was placed on the committee. This committee is composed of the following-named: Fifth Congressional District, ex-Senator John Fox; Sixth District, Charles Reilly; Seventh District, Bernard Kenney; Eighth District, George H. Purser; Ninth District, Thomas Costigan; Tenth District, Maurice J. Power; Eleventh District, ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, and Twelfth District, Col. James J. Mooney.

These sub-committees were in conference in one of the parlors of the Westminster Hotel for nearly three hours, and the sidewalks were crowded with thirsty and frantic statesmen. The newspaper reporters were not permitted, of course, to witness the conference committees in loving embrace. When Edward D. Gale, a member of the committee from Jamaica, Long Island, descended the staircase, he said that by resolution he had been directed to give the details of the conference to the newspapers. The Jamaica farmer then rattled off the following valuable information:

"The committees met, with Maurice J. Power in the chair. Upon motion of Col. James J. Mooney, Edward D. Gale was made Secretary. After a friendly talk the committee adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon."

The Jamaica farmer closed his book, and the reporters in chorus ejaculated, "Well, is that all?" "Nothing more," replied the farmer, and, hurrying out to his vegetable wagon, he rolled away. In all attempts to gain any further information from the members of the committee the reporters were met with the invariable reply, "We must not give it away." It was discovered, however, that there was an exciting scene in the meeting when the subject of the Mayoralty was broached. The effort on the part of Tammany Hall to have the Irving Hall people rescind the resolution passed by them demanding the right to name the Democratic Union's candidate for Mayor led to an acrimonious debate, in which ex-Senator John Fox took the stand that Irving Hall must stick to its colors. Mr. Kelly grimly smiled as the Irving Hall orators spoke of their strength and greatness. After the speakers had discovered that it was no longer any earthly use to discuss the question, a motion was made by some obscure person, whose name could not be discovered, to adjourn until next Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Kelly and his followers, laughing in their sleeves, filed out and went to their several lodges.

NOTES FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

THE NEXT COOPER UNION MEETING—A NOTABLE CONVERSION.

The demand for documents on the tariff question continues to be unabated at the National Committee rooms, and huge bundles of matter are daily going out into different States among the manufacturing classes. The same interest is discovered in the State canvass, and it is almost impossible to keep pace with the call for speeches and tracts conveying information as to the respective positions of the Republicans and Democrats on this subject. Information was recived yesterday at the head-quarters of the State Committee that Mr. S. S. Johnson, manager of the Garner estate, and of the Duchess County Print Works at Wappinger's Falls, a life-long Democrat, had openly declared his intention to work and vote for Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur. To show his interest, he has signified his intention of enrolling himself as a member of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club at Wappinger's Falls, of which Mr. Elias Brown, a prominent and influential citizen of the place, is President.

The next Cooper Institute meeting of the series to be held by the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club will take place on Wednesday evening next, when the speaker will be the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.

A BOY'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Charles Terry, while mending a belt at the Agricultural Works at Ilion this morning, with Edwin Pooler, a lad of 16 years, suddenly heard something strike the scaffolding on which he was working. Fearing to look up, he crawled some distance to where he was safe, and raised his head only to see Pooler's body whirling with the shaft, and finally thrown to the floor beneath, his arm having been twisted off. His body was almost nude, and both his legs and neck were broken. He died half an hour after. The men in the works were completely unnerved at so ghastly a sight, and were unable to work in the afternoon.

A MEXICAN WAR VETERAN DEAD.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 1.—The *News* has a special from McDade, Texas, stating that Capt. Jesse Billingsly, a Mexican war veteran, died to-day in the seventieth year of his age. He commanded a company in the battle of San Jacinto, and was a member of the first Texas Congress.

THE NATION'S PROSPERITY

A GOOD FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE PUBLIC DEBT REDUCED NEARLY $9,000,000—A LARGE SAVING IN INTEREST—INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The reduction in the public debt for September is nearly $9,000,000, and for the three months of the current fiscal year, $26,500,000. This is a marked improvement over the corresponding period of 1879, when the total reduction for the months of July, August, and September reached only $4,800,000. The reduction made last month in the interest-bearing debt is $12,500,000, which was effected by an expenditure of $443,827 for accrued interest and premiums, and which will result in saving to the Treasury $247,334, independently of the permanent saving in the annual interest charge by the liquidation of $12,500,000 of the bonded debt. The Treasurer's statement of liabilities and assets for September shows the balance in the Treasury to be, after deducting all current demands, $149,625,798, a decrease of over $7,000,000 compared with Sept. 1.

The demand for silver dollars during the month was almost equal to the production of the mints, and consequently the number of these coins now on hand is only $159,612 in excess of the number in the Treasury Sept. 1, the number now in the national vaults being nearly $48,000,000. There is an increase in outstanding silver certificates for the month of over $4,500,000, which is so much added to the outstanding paper currency.

The Customs receipts for the month were $19,0[illegible],797, an increase of $1,[illegible] compared with September, 1879. The internal revenue receipts for the month foot up $11,-188,663, an increase of $1,325,775 over the receipts from this source during the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts for the three months ending yesterday were over $91,000,000, an increase of nearly $20,000,000 compared with the same three months of 1879.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$[illegible] 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	[illegible] 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	738,[illegible] 00
Refunding certificates	1,0[illegible] 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,700,[illegible] 00
Interest	12,[illegible] 25

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Principal	$6,011,[illegible] 26
Interest	[illegible] 24

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$[illegible] 00
Certificates of deposit	[illegible] 00
Fractional currency	7,[illegible] 87
Gold and silver certificates	[illegible] 00
Principal	$[illegible] 87
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	6,077 00

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,[illegible] 02
Interest	19,[illegible] 13
Total	$2,11[illegible] 15
Total cash in the Treasury	1[illegible] 49

Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.

Oct. 1, 1880	$1,915,[illegible] 66
Sept. 1, 1880	1,9[illegible] 68
Decrease of debt during month	$8,974,[illegible] 02
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1880	2[illegible] 08

Current Liabilities.

Interest due and unpaid	$[illegible] 38
Debt on which interest has ceased	6,011,[illegible] 26
Interest thereon	[illegible] 24
Gold and silver certificates	[illegible] 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	9,965,000 00
Cash balance available Oct. 1	154,[illegible] 07
Total	$[illegible] 49

Available Assets.

Cash in the Treasury	$[illegible] 49

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	[illegible] 00
Interest paid by the United States	[illegible] 39

Interest Repaid by Companies.

By transportation service	$15,[illegible] 51
By cash payments, 5 per cent. earnings	[illegible] 87
Balance of interest paid by the United States	$[illegible] 02

The following statement shows the coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of September:

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double-eagles	[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Eagles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half-eagles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three dollars	16	48
Quarter-eagles	16	40
Dollars	16	16
Total gold	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Silver dollars	2,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]
Cents	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total coinage	5,[illegible]	$6,[illegible]

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

STATISTICS IN COMMISSIONER WILLIAMSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, in his annual report, now nearly completed, devotes considerable space to the subject of reorganizing and increasing the present force of the General Land Office. After quoting from the reports of several of his predecessors in office, as well as the Land Commission appointed under the act of March, 1879, all of whom have at different times within the last nine years urged upon Congress the necessity of reorganizing and increasing the force of the office, the Commissioner says: "It will be readily seen that the General Land Office, considering the character and amount of work it has to perform, has the poorest provision in the matter of salaries, and consequently the poorest organization." The Commissioner concludes that the adjustment of many of the land cases, involving large values, requires consideration by a class of men having intimate knowledge of the large body of land laws and the many rulings and decisions of courts, &c., men of legal education and mature judgment, whose services cannot be procured for the salaries allowed at present. He therefore recommends a considerable increase, both in the force for the office and in the salaries to be paid to some of his assistants.

From the statistical portion of the report it is learned that there were surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, 15,[illegible] acres of public lands, and [illegible] acres of private land claims. This is an increase in the amount of public lands surveyed of 795,347 acres over that of the last year. This great increase is attributed to the operation of the act of March 3, 1879, which led to a great increase in the number of applications by private individuals for public surveys. Disposals of public lands during the year were made as follows:

	Acres.
Cash entries	[illegible]
Homestead entries	[illegible]
Timber culture entries	[illegible]
Agricultural college scrip	[illegible]
Locations with military bounty land warrants	[illegible]
Swamp lands patented to States	[illegible]
Lands certified for railroad purposes	[illegible]

The area of public lands surveyed in the different States and Territories during the last year is as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Arizona	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]
California	2,792,[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]
Colorado	2,775,[illegible]	New-Mexico	[illegible]
Dakota	2,[illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]
Idaho	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	Washington Territory	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]		
Montana	[illegible]	Wyoming	[illegible]

In addition to this, surveys were made of private land claims in three States and Territories, as follows: California, 56,703 acres; Arizona, [illegible] acres; New-Mexico, 444,184 acres. The total area of public lands surveyed from the beginning of surveying operations up to the close of the last year is shown to be 752,557,[illegible] acres, leaving an estimated area yet unsurveyed of 1,[illegible] acres.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL—ENLARGING THE SERVICE'S EFFICIENCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The annual report for 1880, made by Surgeon-General John B. Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, to Secretary Sherman, under whose direction the Surgeon-General acts, shows that the number of patients in 1880 was 11,[illegible], which were treated at a cost of $[illegible]. The [illegible] sick seamen taken care of by the service last year required an expenditure of only $[illegible]. The relation of the total cost to the number of patients is shown by the average per capita cost, which has been reduced by degrees from $[illegible] in 1879 to $15 18 in 1880. The report says: "These gratifying results are attributed chiefly to the fact that the appointment of the medical officers of the service, upon whose professional skill, fitness, and faithfulness its character and conduct of course largely depend, has been removed from the influence of politics." The establishment of additional hospitals at several of the largest ports is recommended by the Surgeon-General, as in the past it has been shown that the best results in all respects are obtained at those relief stations where the service controls its own hospitals. He says: "It is to be hoped that the recommendation will be heeded, especially as the administration of the affairs of the service has been so satisfactory."

The physical examination of seamen is a subject to which careful attention is given in the report. Visual defects, heart disease, aneurisms, consumption, and a number of other diseases which should certainly debar any person from active service before the mast, prevail to an alarming extent among the seamen. Color-blindness is the only one of these causes of unseaworthiness that has so far received attention, except in the revenue marine and in cases where ship-owners have requested the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service to examine their crews, which they do without any fee; and all has been done which it is possible to do without special legislation on the subject, but the report says: "It is obviously the best interest of all except such seamen as may be found so diseased as to be unfit for service, that we should have sound crews on all our vessels, whether they carry passengers or freight." To compensate for the weeding out of the permanently disabled, the Surgeon-General also recommends the establishment of a national Sailors' Snug Harbor, "which," he says, "in view of the fact that sailors usually have no fixed home or place of residence where they can be taken care of when worn out, appears to be but just, as these men acquire their disabilities while employed in pursuits of about equal hazard with those of the Army and Navy, and of greater physical strain, with no personal reward except the privilege of existence, and are necessary to the maritime greatness of the Nation."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Major Sullivan has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and ordered to proceed to San Francisco and relieve Capt. Cushing as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence in that city, reporting by letter to the commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California. Capt. Cushing, on being relieved by Major Sullivan, has been ordered to report in person to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that department and Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory. The extension of the leave of absence on account of disability granted Capt. A. H. Goodloe, Twenty-second Infantry, has been further extended six months on account of disability. First Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer, now at San Diego, Cal., has been ordered to proceed without delay to Prescott, Arizona Territory, and establish his office and station at that point.

Commander Charles McGregor has been ordered to command the Despatch; Lieut. Frederick M. Wise to the Despatch as executive. Passed Assistant Surgeon Hampton Aulick, Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, and Passed Assistant Engineer Charles H. Manning to the Despatch; Chaplain George A. Crawford to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Asiatic Station per steamer of Nov. 2. Lieut. William I. Moore, having been detached from the Shenandoah, South Atlantic Station, has reported his arrival at New-York, and has been placed on waiting orders; Lieut. James D. J. Kelly has been detached from duty at the experimental battery, Annapolis, and ordered to the Despatch; Passed Assistant Engineer Daniel P. McCartney, from duty connected with the Despatch, on Oct. 4, and ordered to report the next day for duty on board that vessel; Passed Assistant Engineer Lucius W. Wooster from duty at the experimental battery, and ordered to the Despatch.

The following leaves of absence in the Navy for the week ending Sept. 30 have been granted: To Lieut. Robert T. Jasper, attached to the Powhatan, for two weeks from Oct. 1; Lieut. E. W. Crocker, attached to the receiving-ship Wabash, for three weeks from Oct. 1; Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, attached to the Navy Yard, Washington, during the month of October; Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, attached to the training-ship Minnesota, for one month from Oct. 9; Capt. George E. Belknap, commanding the Navy-yard at Pensacola, for two weeks from Oct. 6; Commander William Gibson, attached to the Hydrographic Office, during the month of October; Civil Engineer H. S. Craven, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from Sept. 29; Lieut. Albert G. Berry, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from Oct. 11; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. A. Lovering, attached to the training-ship Minnesota, for one month from Oct. 5; Chief Engineer Jackson McElwell, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from Oct. 5; Lieut.-Commander G. D. B. Glidden and Sail-maker D. C. Brayton, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for one month from Oct. 4. The leave granted Lieut. S. F. Clarkson has been extended two weeks.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 1.—The United States steamer Alliance sailed from this port this afternoon for Hampton Roads.

The Tallapoosa arrived at Boston last evening. The training-ship Saratoga, which has been cruising in European waters, arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning, with all well on board.

KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

WHY CHARLES A. STRATTON IS SERVING A LIFE TERM IN AUBURN PRISON.

BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 1.—In the Spring of 1878, Charles A. Stratton, a young man having respectable connections in Chautauqua County, N. Y., had a quarrel with a negro near New-Orleans, and during an altercation with him shot him. Stratton left the State, and went to Chautauqua County in April of the same year, and took up his residence with his uncle, Charles L. Stratton, a farmer living near the village of Kennedy. Living in the family was a young woman named Lottie Wheeler. Miss Wheeler was a sister of Mrs. Emily Crosby, who was found murdered in her house near Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, about a year ago, and whose husband was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, but was acquitted last Spring. Charles A. Stratton fell in love with Lottie Wheeler. In November last, a young man known as Frank Morse, went to work as a farm hand for farmer Stratton. Morse's right name was Elmer Frank. He was 19 years old. When he was only a child his father was murdered near Niagara Falls, and he was left an orphan, and was taken into the Orphan Asylum at Buffalo. From that institution he was adopted into the family of Harvey Morse, who lived near the village of Kennedy. Frank Morse was a powerful young man, but was good-natured and of steady habits. He was noted as a great tease. When he went to work for Stratton, Lottie Wheeler and Charles A. Stratton were engaged to be married. To tease the latter, who was of a very jealous disposition, young Morse became very attentive to the girl.

Stratton and Miss Wheeler were married on Christmas Day. Stratton did not attempt to conceal the fact that he was extremely jealous of Frank Morse. Stratton and his uncle had some misunderstanding, and soon after the marriage the young couple went to the village to live. Neither of them visited the homestead until the 15th of February last, when Stratton went there and staid all night. The family wanted Lottie to make them a visit, and Stratton asked his uncle to let him take the team and bring her to the farm. The uncle replied that Frank Morse was going to the village with the team, and he would tell him to stop and drive Lottie over, thus saving one trip. He told Frank to get Mrs. Stratton, and the young man did so and drove with her to the farm. This so enraged the husband that he refused to speak to his wife. Frank Morse began popping corn, and young Stratton went out doors, and creeping up to a window, peered in to watch the inmates of the room. Morse gave Mrs. Stratton some corn and sat down in a chair near her. Stratton rushed into the house, and, calling Morse a vile name, announced his determination of fighting him. The men grappled, and a bloody encounter ensued. The elder Stratton was not at home. After a few minutes' struggle young Stratton took his knife from his pocket and stabbed Morse to the heart. The wounded man staggered into a Summer kitchen and fell dead. His murderer was arrested and lodged in jail in Mayville. He was brought up for trial before Judge Daniels on Monday last, and entered a plea of self-defense. On Wednesday he was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to Auburn prison for life.

TELLING A TERRIBLE STORY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—William Pannell, of Chicago, was taken to the County Hospital yesterday afternoon, and in such a condition that his recovery is very doubtful. He tells a story of terrible outrage and sufferings. According to his assertions, he went to Hot Springs about a year ago, and last June, being only partially recovered, went to Memphis. He was soon out of money and obliged to leave the hotel, and for 17 days wandered through the swamps about Memphis, occasionally getting a little help from the negroes. He finally returned to Memphis, and having been arrested, was put in the City Prison and kept for 40 days. When he asked for water, the attendants would sometimes play on him with the hose, and when he cried out, they shackled him to the floor. A negro waiter helped him to escape from prison, and, while still delirious, he was taken to the County Poor-house, fed on abominable food, maltreated in every way, and his condition rendered worse than before. After various wanderings and sufferings, he again brought up in the Memphis prison, where his persecutions were renewed. Mr. Quinn, of the Commercial Hotel, taking pity on him, finally secured his release, and through the agency of friends here he was brought back to Chicago on Wednesday. He tells a straightforward story, and has an excellent reputation among those who know him.

THE OWENS MILL-DAM CASE.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 1.—After being out 69½ hours, and passing a night in argument, without sleep or rest, the jury in the Owens mill-dam case came into court yesterday afternoon, hoping to be discharged. Judge Magie asked the jurymen if they were at variance as to any matters of law. They said not, but that they had different views of the facts. They were sent back again to consult together, but a half-hour later (at 5 P. M.) returned and stated that they could not possibly agree if they were to be kept out a month. Thereupon they were discharged. It is not known how they stood, as they mutually agreed not to impart information, but the general opinion is that seven were for conviction and five for acquittal. No retrial of the same case can be had before December.

DISCUSSING CHURCH WORK

ADVANCING PRESBYTERIANISM'S METHODS AND AIMS.

REPORTS UPON THE PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS WORK IN EUROPE—THE COUNCIL ASKED TO SIT IN ROME—THE PRESS AND LITERATURE AS MEANS OF CHURCH ADVANCEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—This morning's meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Council was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Prime, Chairman of the Business Committee, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Van Giesen, of Richmond, Va., who had been appointed Chairman of the session. The Rev. Dr. Blakie laid before the Council the report of the Committee on Modes of Helping European Churches. The absence of an American committee, he said, had hampered the operations of the European committee, and the appointment of an American committee for counsel and co-operation was suggested. The object of this committee is to make provision for English-speaking people on the Continent, whether visitors or residents, and to give guidance and aid to such Continental churches as need or ask it. The report was mainly devoted to describing a scheme devised by the committee for increasing the salaries of Waldensian pastors from the present rate, which is £60, to £100 a year. About $60,000 at the outside will be required to execute the scheme, and Scotland proposes to raise one-half the amount. The Rev. Dr. Lang addressed the Council on the same subject, and hoped that America would not be behind in coming to the aid of the "Israel of the Alps." The Rev. Dr. McIntosh, of Belfast, appealed for thoughtful and steadfast sympathy and substantial aid from unincumbered Presbyterian churches in America and Great Britain toward the struggling churches in Continental fields.

The Rev. Adolph Monod, of Andé, delivered an address on the state of religion in France, his account of the operations of Presbyterian churches in that country being very encouraging. The Rev. A. F. Buscarlet traced the condition of religion in Switzerland. In German Switzerland, the speaker said, rationalism and open unbelief were prevailing to a great extent, and public morals were on a low plane, so much so that it was proposed to reimpose the death penalty. Of the population of 2,800,000 in Switzerland, 1,866,000 were Protestants, but the evangelical, faithful Christians were as but a handful. A report furnished by the Rev. Ferdinand Cizar, of Klobouk, on the state of religion in Moravia was read by James McDonald, of Edinburgh. This paper stated that the Reformed and Bohemian Churches in Moravia were seriously interfered with in their efforts to spread the Gospel through the operation of the school laws, which, though not theoretically opposed to Protestantism, were so in practical effect. The Rev. Antonio Arrighio spoke of the Free Church of Italy, and invited the Council to fix Rome for the place of meeting of the fourth General Council of the Alliance, remarking that by that time the Vatican, which would fully accommodate 30,000 persons, would be in possession of the Protestants. The session was brought to a close with a general discussion of the papers that had been read at previous sessions on home missions and evangelistic work, the discussion being participated in by the Rev. Robert Howie, of Glasgow; Henry Day, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh; the Rev. Dr. Boggs, of Atlanta, and others. Prof. McDonald, of Canada, took issue with some of the sentiments expressed by the Hon. William E. Dodge on the subject of temperance. Prof. McDonald thought that there should be a discrimination between good whisky and bad, between fermented and unfermented wine, and between temperance and total abstinence. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh, argued that the daily newspaper press should be managed in the interest of evangelical Christianity. He lamented the divorce that existed between evangelicalism and the press, and suggested that the two could be united if the churches would support papers published by men who would saturate their columns with a true Christian spirit, and if the leaders in the church would become acquainted with and form friendship with the leaders of the secular press.

The afternoon meeting, the most thinly attended of any yet held during the Council, was held in the Academy. The Rev. James Nish, of Australia, was Chairman. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mitchell submitted the report of a committee on the "Desiderata of Presbyterian History." The committee stated that the returns it had received were still incomplete, and asked to be reappointed. The report was, after discussion, referred to the Business Committee. A delegate produced a copy of the will of John Galbraith, to show that the Rev. Francis MacKemie had established a Presbyterian Church at Rehoboth, Somerset County, Md., in 1686, or at least anterior to 1691, and therefore the first Presbyterian church on this continent. The Rev. Dr. Breed, of Philadelphia, read a paper on the diffusion of Presbyterian literature. He thought the deluge of secular thought that now flooded the reading world should be offset with such literature as the Presbyterian Church could command, and urged the organization and operation of an agency by which to circulate such works. The Rev. Dr. Nish reported on the condition of Presbyterianism in Australia, where he reported the organization of 430 Presbyterian congregations. The Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, of New-York, followed with a paper in which he argued in favor of revivals in religion as means of building up the Church and spreading the Christian religion, holding spiritual revivals to be the only effective remedy for spiritual declensions. The Rev. Dr. David Steele, of Philadelphia, read the last paper of the session, on the subject of "Personal Religion."

The last evening session of the Council was held in the Academy to-night, with a very large audience in attendance, and in Horticultural Hall were about 1,500 people who could not find room in the Academy. Jacob Roeder, of Easton, Penn., presided. The session was devoted to hearing reports on the condition of Christianity in various places on the Continent of Europe, which were given, in brief addresses, by the Rev. Justus Em Szalatnay, who described the state of religion in Bohemia; the Rev. Fritz Fliedner, of Madrid, who reported on Spain; Prof. Emilio Comba, of Florence, with a report on Italy; the Rev. Leopold Anet, of Brussels, with a report on Belgium, and the Rev. Mr. Revous, who addressed the Council in behalf of and for French Protestantism. He spoke in French, his remarks being interpreted by the Rev. Mr. Dobbs, who accompanied him. The speaker, in the course of his remarks, said that a few months ago he had seen a petition in which the members of a municipal council in France asked for the change of the form of worship from Roman Catholic to Protestant. He asserted that 20,000 of the 40,000 municipalities in France would be glad to do the same.

The Council will be brought to a close by a session to-morrow morning in Horticultural Hall, for the transaction of miscellaneous business, particularly the taking of action upon matters to be reported by the Business Committee. In the afternoon there will be a farewell meeting, at which a parting address will be delivered by the Rev. Charles A. Dickey. A large number of supplementary farewell meetings will be held on Sunday, when several Philadelphia pulpits will be filled by the more prominent delegates from other cities and countries.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fire was discovered about 11 o'clock Thursday night in the large new barn and stables belonging to the estate of the late E. C. Moore. The barn, stables and one horse, and a fine carriage were consumed, with other valuable property. The loss is about $4,000; insured for about $1,500. Two other barns were set on fire, but it was discovered in time to save them. A store in the business street had also been set on fire early in the evening, but the fire was discovered and subdued without public alarm. These fires are a continuation of the incendiary work which has been rampant here for several weeks. The perpetrators have not yet been discovered, and the authorities have offered a reward for any information that will lead to their detection.

The tug boat Spray, owned principally by Capt. Albert Woodhull, of Hoboken, caught fire last evening while lying at the foot of Newark-street, that city. A sailor on a schooner near the tug boat first discovered the flames and gave an alarm. Some of the firemen entered the engine-room of the burning vessel and let the steam off so as to avoid all danger of an explosion. The flames were extinguished with only the loss of the upper works which can be replaced at a cost of $1,800 or $2,000.

An extensive fire occurred at the Trenton Basin early yesterday morning, destroying property belonging to the Merchants' Transportation Company, West, Clark & Case, wholesale grocers, and Grant & Sons, coal-dealers. The damage is estimated at $30,000, which is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

A fire Thursday night in the building occupied by A. Rees, a diamond-setter, and E. Brades & Son, candy-makers, at No. 77 Fourth-street, Louisville, Ky., caused a loss of $20,000, which was fully insured.

A fire in the bark mill of Richardson & Doyle, at Peabody, Mass., yesterday morning, damaged the building and machinery to the extent of $5,000.

GEN. GRANT'S PLANS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Gen. Grant is now visiting friends in this city. He will be at Decatur Oct. 6 and 7, during the soldiers' reunion, and at Indianapolis Oct. 8, to attend the meeting of the Boys in Blue. Thence he will go to Boston as the guest of the Middlesex Club.

CHIEF VICTORIO'S CUNNING.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Fort Cummings says: "Buell's move in force upon the Apaches in Mexico has resulted, so far, in utter failure. Starting from Fort Cummings with 700 men, the Indians in camp at Lake Guzman were to be surrounded by Mexicans, Arizona, and Texas troops, amounting in all to 3,000. Victorio's band slipped out from the circle of troops closing in, and before Buell knew they had gone, divided, one part going into the Candelaria Mountains, 200 miles from Guzman, while the main band doubled on Buell's train and attacked Fort Cummings, his head-quarters last night. They were repulsed but got some cattle. Buell is in pursuit of the band, which has gone into Candelaria. The troops are enduring much hardship.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Assistant Commissioner Rogers, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to-day received a telegram from Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga., stating that he had sent a force of 30 deputies to Red Oak, Campbell County, 16 miles from Atlanta, who had seized six large illicit distilleries. "This," he says, "is the same notorious locality where the officers met such obstinate resistance a few months ago, and the opposition to the revenue laws is still so bitter that a large force is necessary to make seizures." Mr. Rogers, in reply, telegraphed to Collector Clark, instructing him to continue his search in the section referred to until illicit distilling there is entirely suppressed.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 1.—Clark Record, a stable-keeper of this city, was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit money. He confessed that the money was obtained of William E. Card, of Gorham. Card was arrested this morning and committed after an examination. He said he had purchased $160 worth of counterfeits for $20 per hundred, and had sold Record $100 of it. He divulged the name of the man who had sold him the money, but no further arrests have yet been made.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 1.—In the case of the State against Elsie Linscott and Elizabeth Jack, alias Elizabeth Jackson, of Appleton, indicted for the murder of an illegitimate infant of which they were the parents, which has been on trial for several days, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged, after being out nine hours. The jury stood seven for acquittal and five for manslaughter.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 1.—During a quarrel in the street last night between John Blanchard and Edward Powers, the latter threw a piece of a bottle at the former, severing Blanchard's jugular vein, causing death in a few minutes. The assailant is 19 years of age, and his victim was 22. Powers is under arrest, and admits throwing the missile. A Coroner's jury has been in session this afternoon, and will continue through to-morrow. Only two witnesses were examined to-day. The theory seems to be that Powers struck Blanchard with the bottle instead of having thrown it, but in either case it must have been wielded or thrown with great force to have produced the terrible gash which severed the jugular vein and cut the bone of the chin. Powers seems hardly to realize his situation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—William H. Fairchild, who has at occasion served borne the aliases of Burton, Clarke, Howell, and Shoemaker, and who has served terms for various crimes in the Michigan and Ohio penitentiaries, was arrested here to-day for the murder of an old man named Richard French, whom Fairchild and his wife had enticed to Kansas under promise of taking care of him, and had then murdered in cold blood. The crime first became known to the Chief of Police of Toledo, Ohio, to whom the prattling of Fairchild's little girl revealed it. The body of French was exhumed, and Fairchild has been followed for some months with the result of to-day's arrest. The murder was committed in 1878.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Dr. Albert G. F. Goersen, charged with the murder of his wife by poison, was this morning convicted of murder in the first degree. A motion was made for a new trial.

The Coroner this morning resumed investigation into the death of Charles Manuel, who was struck with a blackjack and killed by Special Officer Basler, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The jury returned a verdict that Manuel came to his death from a blow at the hands of Charles Basler, and the prisoner was committed to await the action of the District Attorney.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 1.—There is much excitement here over a supposed murder, which came to light this afternoon by the finding of the body of Joseph Dumas, of Northfield, in the river. There are wounds on the head indicating foul play. Dumas left his home, in Northfield, last Monday to bring a man named Stone, to Montpelier, which he did, putting up his team at the Union House. He was last seen on Monday evening quite drunk. As he did not return home some anxiety was felt by his friends, and search here showed that he had not been seen since Monday, his team remaining at the hotel. Stone and his wife were arrested at Northfield last night on suspicion of having killed Dumas. A lad named Carroll saw the body in the river and raised an alarm. When the body was taken from the water there was very little money on it. An autopsy showed that the wounds on the head were sufficient to kill, and the doctors decided that Dumas was dead before being placed in the water. This gives grounds for the theory of murder. The place where the body was found was at a high bank wall, and the water was only about 18 inches deep. It is supposed Dumas was killed in a row, and thrown over the bank. Dumas was 60 years old, and leaves a wife and seven children.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the *Gazette* from New-Albany, Ind., says: "News reached here to-day of a tragedy in French Lick Township, Orange County. Edward Cromwell, while working in a field with Nathan Lambdin, by whom he was employed, had a chill, followed by high fever, during which he shot Lambdin in the neck and shoulder and stabbed him in the neck, then ran hastily to the river near by and drowned himself. It is supposed he was delirious with fever. Lambdin will recover."

A dispatch from Terre Haute to the *Gazette* says: "The dead body of a colored woman, unknown, was found beside the track of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, near the city. It is not known whether she fell from the train or was murdered."

BALTIMORE'S ANNIVERSARY.

PREPARING FOR A GREAT CELEBRATION—A SPECIAL INVITATION TO PETER COOPER.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The details for the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of Baltimore are now nearly completed, and it promises to be one of the most elaborate displays ever witnessed in this country. The decoration will be general, the entire population having joined in the effort to make it a grand success. In the processions almost every branch of trade and industry will be represented. Arrangements have been made with all the railroads leading into Baltimore for a reduction of fare during the celebration. On the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road excursion tickets will be two-thirds the regular fare; on the Baltimore and Ohio, Northern Central, Baltimore and Potomac, and Western Maryland Roads one-half. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 20th inst. The Committee on Public Comfort, who will give information to visitors desiring board and accommodations during the celebration, have established their office at the north-east corner of Baltimore and North streets.

The Mayor and City Council and Mr. Robert Garrett, in behalf of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have tendered a special invitation to the venerable Peter Cooper, of New-York, to be present at the celebration. In their letter they say: "In this invitation it is desired to testify, not only the respect that is entertained for your personal worth and deservedly high character, but the deep sense of obligation for the service you rendered when, in the Summer of 1830, you demonstrated, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 'that its high curvatures,' to use the words of the chief engineer, 'would not prevent the successful application of the locomotive engine,' and although with our present lights we wonder that such a demonstration was then deemed necessary, you are none the less entitled to the credit of being the pioneer in the application of steam to American railways. Should you accept this invitation, the President's car, 'Maryland,' of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will be placed at your service at Jersey City, and arrangements made for your reception on your arrival in Baltimore." On his arrival Mr. Cooper will be received with special honors, and made the guest of the city and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Executive Committee have been informed that the United States steamers Kearsarge and Vandalia have been designated by the Navy Department as the war vessels to take part in the celebration.

YACHTING ON THE SHREWSBURY.

THE MAMIE VICTORIOUS OVER THE MADGELSA IN A SIX MILE RACE.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 1.—The yachting season at Long Branch was closed to-day with a race on the South Shrewsbury River, for a purse of $150. The entries were the Mamie, owned by Albert Smith, of Oceanic, and sailed by Capt. Thomas Riddle, and the Madgelsa, owned by Warren Leland, of the Ocean Hotel, and sailed by Capt. Pierre Troutman. The course was from a stake-boat anchored off Brown Pleasure Bay House, to and around stake-boats off Seabright, and one mile north and return, going over the course twice, making a run of six miles. The start was a flying one, the Mamie crossing the line at 2:04:00 and the Madgelsa at 2:04:08. The Madgelsa was a little more heavily ballasted than the Mamie, as the Captain expected heavy weather, but he did not get it in time. After a lively trip down the beach and return, the Mamie passed the home stake-boat on the first turn at 3:15:00 and the Madgelsa at 3:21:00. As the boats went over the course for the second time the shore was lined by Summer residents in their carriages watching the race. On the finish the judges took the official time as Mamie, 4:58:00; Madgelsa, 5:02:00. This, with 50 seconds time allowance to the latter, made the Mamie winner by a little over 3 minutes.

An amateur scull-race for $50, between George Troutman and Bernard Pach, of Long Branch, in Whitehall boats, one and a half miles, was won by Troutman by 30 seconds.

LOUISVILLE TURF CONTESTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—To-day was the fifth day of the Jockey Club races. The first race, for 3-year olds that have not won a race prior to Aug. 1, 1880, in mile heats, was won by Ventriloquist taking the first and third heats; Virginia was second, and Dictum third. Time—1:45¼, 1:45¼, 1:49¼. The selling race, for all ages, one and one-quarter mile dash, was won by Metagorda, Miss Nailer second, and May Day third. Time—2:12¼. The third race was for 2-year-old colts and fillies, a dash of one mile. Lelex took the race, Lucy May second, and Voltagne third. Time—1:48. The extra race, a three-quarter mile dash, was won by Jim Malone, Blanche J. second, and Miss Nailer third. Time—1:17.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FORESTERS AT LOGGERHEADS.

JURISDICTION OF THE "HIGH STATE COURT" SET ASIDE—LODGE FURNITURE.

In the trial of an action in the Eighth District Court, yesterday, before Judge Gedney, the outer world had a fair opportunity to catch a few glimpses of the hidden mysteries of the Independent Order of Foresters. The suit was brought by John J. Garbutt, well known as a politician in the Twentieth Ward, who claims now to be the de facto Chief Ranger of Court Manhattan, No. 27, I. O. F., and is against Eugene Caumont, E. Ferdinand Desavis, and John Kohle, to recover possession of certain property belonging to the lodge, which he alleges to have been illegally taken by the defendants. The court-room was thronged yesterday with Foresters of high and low degree, from the Deputy High Chief Ranger through Woodwards and Senior and Junior Beadles down to the simple member in good standing. The case was ably presented by counsel, and was contested at every step with the bitterness peculiar to benevolent societies engaged in heated controversy.

The first witness was the plaintiff, and, as it was admitted by the defendants that they had seized the property, his examination was directed simply to the question of its value. Twenty-five ordinary regalia, which consisted of a sash of colored merino lined with paper muslin, had cost 40 cents each. The more costly insignia of the officers, of whom there were nine, ranged from $5 in value for the golden paraphernalia of the Chief Ranger and $3 50 for the more sober, though still splendid, equipments of the Chaplain, to about $1 for the official apparel of the Beadles and the Woodwards. The Bible, the pages of which are kissed by novitiates, had cost $14, while the tanned deerskin upon which it rested at the altar was valued at $10. The axes, usually of wood or tin, were in this lodge of sombre-colored cast-iron, with gilt edges and helves of polished walnut, and were worth $7 each; and the horns, which it appeared were used not for the purpose of winding a forester's call, but as some sort of head-dress, were estimated to be worth $5 each. The gavels were of uncertain value, the one used by the Chief Ranger being given to flying off at a tangent when energetically used, thus keeping the eyes of the brethren closely fixed upon the President. The poor-box (which it was subsequently shown contained 68 cents at the time of the seizure) was an old cigar-box neatly covered with paper, with a hole cut in the bottom with a jack-knife. The evidence was very vague as to the value of the staves used for the admonishment of disorderly members, and of the two tall polished poles which supported on grand parades the banner of the society. The most curious of the articles taken, however, was a mysterious implement described in the bill of particulars as "two planks with slides and hooks." To get at its value, a somewhat minute account of what it really was became necessary, and some delay occurred from the gingerly way in which the counsel, who had been an enthusiastic forester, conducted this part of the examination. The matter was at last settled to the satisfaction of everybody by a query from Judge Gedney: "Probably it was a 'rugged path?'" "Yes, your Honor," eagerly interposed counsel; "and as I see you have been there yourself, we need give no further testimony on that branch of the action."

The real point of the case was speedily developed by the defense. It appeared that just before the last election charges of a very serious nature had been preferred by 11 members in good standing against the officers of the lodge, but in spite of this the officers had been re-elected. One of the complaining brethren was District Deputy High Ranger Abraham G. Levy, who refused point blank to install the officers until the charges had been acted upon by the High State Court. Subsequently, a commission was appointed by that tribunal to take testimony, and it proceeded to do so, but without the usual form of serving notice upon the other side. In short, though it heard only one side of the dispute, it gave judgment, and the judgment was affirmed by the High State Court, and sentence of suspension was passed. Under that sentence the defendants in the present suit forcibly took possession of as much of the lodge property as they could find, and it was claimed now in their behalf that they acted properly, and that the sentence was binding, even though the trial had not been fairly conducted, because the constitutional way to set it aside was by an appeal to the Supreme High Court of the World, which had not been adopted. Reduced to a nutshell, the question to be decided, therefore, was whether Judge Gedney had jurisdiction to sit as a court of last resort from the decision of the High State Court of Foresters. In a case in the sixteenth New-York State Reports, where a similar point was raised by the Odd-fellows, it had been expressly held that these extra-judicial trials by benevolent societies, where the title to property was involved, were null and void, and Judge Gedney accordingly decided in favor of the plaintiff, fixing the value of the property taken at $73 87. The dissatisfied members, acting with the concurrence of the High State Court, have, however, already organized under the old name of Court Manhattan, No. 27, and will pay the judgment rather than give up the paraphernalia in dispute.

THE EPIZOOTY SPREADING.

THREE HUNDRED NEW CASES—MANY RAILROAD HORSES AFFECTED.

There is no doubt that the epizooty among the horses is rapidly spreading from stable to stable in this City and its environs, although thus far few valuable horses have been attacked, and the type of the disease has been extremely mild. The stables of the Third-Avenue Railroad contain about 1,800 horses, of which it is estimated that not far from two-thirds are more or less affected. Very few present the symptoms in a severe form—not more, it is stated, than one in thirty; but the officers of the company view the situation with considerable anxiety. The disease is not one that runs a definite and prescribed course, subsiding after a certain climax; but it maintains its hold on the animal until unseated either by vital reaction or by decisive medical treatment. An officer of the Third-Avenue Road, who is familiar with the epidemic of 1872, intimated last evening that he had no confidence in the present delusive mildness of the disease. He believes the conflict has only just begun, and that before it is over half the horses in the City will be in the hospital. The force and energy of the epidemic have not, in his opinion, become fully developed as yet, and as the weather is favorable to the fullest activity of the disease he inclines to the view that stringent measures should be immediately taken to stamp it out. The City railroads and stages employ in all about 14,000 horses, and the cabs and hacks about 4,000. Of these nearly 20,000 horses, the estimate of veterinary practitioners and of the officers of stage and railroad companies is that between 6,000 and 7,000 are now in the incipient or the advanced stages of epidemic influenza. So long as the symptoms remain as mild as now, the companies will not be seriously embarrassed; but at any moment the disease may assume the severe form which it presented in 1872, and great inconvenience to the public may thus result from the interruption of travel. No fatal cases have yet occurred. About 300 fresh cases were reported yesterday.

TESTIMONY IN THE TUNNEL CASE.

VIEWS OF ENGINEER BRUSH—INEXPERIENCED MEN.

The investigation of the Hudson River Tunnel disaster was resumed yesterday evening in the First District Police Court room, in Jersey City, before Coroner Wiggins. Edwin A. Burlingame, Assistant Superintendent of the tunnel, was the first witness. He testified that he had never had any previous experience with submarine work or compressed air. He described the disaster and the causes that led to it in much the same manner as previous witnesses. In his opinion, all the precautions that could be taken against danger had been taken. The temporary entrance had additional support in braces, of which as many as admitted of the work being prosecuted were used.

Charles B. Brush then testified that he was a civil engineer and a member of the Faculty of the University of New-York. He had prepared a memorandum of his connection with the tunnel from the time of his engagement up to his resignation. Counselor White, on behalf of the Tunnel Company, objected to accepting as evidence a statement prepared after the witness had resigned his connection with the company, but the Coroner decided that the statement could be read. The document began by reciting that the firm of Spielman & Brush, of which the witness is a member, had had no previous experience in the use of compressed air. It then went on to relate a history of the work done in the tunnel and the manner in which it was done. In numerous cases his suggestions and recommendations were overruled. The alignments of the tunnel were bad. Although the plans and drawings had been carefully prepared, they were not accurately followed. The first serious leak occurred on Jan. 15, but it was speedily repaired. On Feb. 27 a still more serious leak occurred, when the compressed air escaped to the surface in two places. The leak was controlled, however, in about an hour. From that time on there were occasional leaks, and cracks were very numerous, but they were very slight, and were easily stopped. He was in the tunnel for the last time on July 12; on that day he found matters much as usual; he did not visit the tunnel again, but, from what the workmen told him, he believed the accident was caused by the silt having been taken out too rapidly, which weakened the roof and allowed the air to escape. At this point the inquest was adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

LARGE FIRE IN TRENTON.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday in Trenton, near the canal basin. It originated in some crates of crockery in the Philadelphia storehouse of the Merchants' Transportation Company. The flames communicated with a large number of barrels of oil standing near the crates and the flow of the burning oil spread the fire with disastrous rapidity. The blazing oil ran in streams down Merchant-street and set fire to the stables of Grant's Sons, Watson F. Ashmore, and West, Clarke & Case. The latter firm's extensive grocery store in Charles T. Barnford's brick building was also ignited and burned with great rapidity. An old grist mill belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin Fisk was the next victim. The flames next attacked a large freight building used by the Philadelphia boats and in a short time it was totally consumed. It contained $60,000 worth of stock. The other losses are West, Clarke & Case, $20,000; the Philadelphia storehouse, $10,000; Grant's Sons, $3,000; New-York storehouse, $10,000; Watson F. Ashmore, $5,000. The Stockton Light Guard assisted the firemen in subduing the flames.

HUGGED BY HIS BEAR FOR BEATING HIM.

An Italian with a trained bear endeavored to attract attention and collect pennies on Jersey City Heights yesterday morning, but the bear refused to perform. The Italian became enraged, and, determining to punish the bear, led him down Hoboken-avenue toward the foot of the hill. Tying the animal to a convenient telegraph pole, he proceeded to beat him vigorously about the head with a long stick. The animal bore the punishment so patiently that the Italian thought he was subdued and went to untie him. As soon as he got within reach the bear seized him with his fore paws, and squeezed him until he howled with pain. Some men who heard his cries ran up and beat the bear until he released his hold. The Italian fainted, and was carried away very seriously injured. Nobody seemed anxious to take care of the bear, and at a late hour last evening he was still tied to the telegraph pole.

A DISHONEST FOREMAN.

John Landau, a Frenchman, of No. 33 Chrystie-street, was arrested last night by Central Office Detectives Dolan and Heidelberg, on a charge of larceny, preferred by M. & H. Schrenkeisen, furniture manufacturers, who had employed him as foreman, at a salary of $40 a week. He also received on New Year's Day an annual present of $1,000. Recently quantities of gold leaf and valuable varnishes disappeared from the store-room, and on the 28th ult. a report was made at Police Head-quarters. Landau immediately after resigned his position. The detectives collected evidence that warranted them in making an arrest, and in Landau's house they seized 1,500 books of gold-leaf and a stock of varnishes worth several hundred dollars.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Neal Dow, of Maine, is at the Astor House.

The Hon. George Harrington, of Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

M. de Bille, the newly-appointed Danish Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, and S. H. H. Clarke, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy; Baron Westenholz, of Germany; the Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine; Congressman N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, and Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

COLLISIONS ON THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST—OTHER MARINE ACCIDENTS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 1.—The brig Ellen C., of Digby, 2[illegible] tons burden, from Sydney, for Annapolis, with coal, ran ashore on Cape Negro Island, Shelburne County, on the night of Sept. 2[illegible], and became a total wreck. The crew was saved. The vessel was owned by A. W. Corbitt & Son, of Annapolis.

The schooner Union, which arrived at Canso, yesterday, from Pictou, came in collision Sunday night last, off Cape George, with an unknown vessel, carrying away the former's bowsprit and head-gear, and damaging her hull. The damage to the other vessel is unknown.

The schooner Franklyn, which arrived here to-day from Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton, reports that off Fourchu she came in collision with an unknown schooner, carrying away the Franklyn's mainsail, main boom and all attached, and breaking her main gaff. The mate was struck by falling spars and severely injured.

A dispatch from Pictou says an unknown loaded topsail schooner ran into the steamer Scud, off Cape Jack, at 2 o'clock this morning. The schooner struck the steamer 10 feet aft of the wheel-house on the starboard side, smashing three boats, and carrying away a portion of the Scud's bulwarks.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Oct. 1.—The steamer Monohansett this morning hauled off from Squash Meadow Shoal the schooner S. P. Hitchcock, of Bath, from Gardiner for Washington, with a cargo of ice. No damage was done.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Kell Bay, Scotland, this evening, state that the fore hold of the steamer Canopus is full of water.

The Norwegian bark Kong Carl, Capt. Knudsen, from Baltimore Sept. 5, for Waterford, was spoken dismasted. She refused assistance.

The British bark Stanhope, Capt. Davies, from Pensacola for Tandjong Priok, previously reported ashore on the coast of Java, has got afloat without assistance. She sustained no damage.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, and clear to fair weather, except in the extreme northern portion, local rains.*

For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer weather, clear or fair, north-east to south-east winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer east to south winds, clear or fair weather, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer and clear or fair weather, south-east to south-west winds, and slight changes in barometer.

For the lower lake region, slightly warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and light local rains.

For the upper lake region, slightly warmer southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and slight changes in barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, stationary or a slight rise in temperature, and slight change in barometer.

For the Pacific coast region, partly cloudy weather, with light rains north of California.

The Upper Ohio will rise slightly.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	62°	45°	3:30 P. M.	57°	60°
6 A. M.	61°	45°	6 P. M.	80°	58°
9 A. M.	68°	50°	9 P. M.	74°	56°
12 M.	77°	56°	12 P. M.	71°	51°

Average temperature yesterday .... 53⅝°
Average temperature for same date last year .... 72⅜°

VEGHTE WANTS A NEW TRIAL.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 1.—This morning the application for a new trial in the case of ex-Collector Veghte, convicted of embezzlement, was made by his counsel. They presented 10 affidavits, all tending to show that, on the night of the robbery of the books and vouchers, Mr. Veghte's visit to the bank occupied only a limited space of time; that he could not possibly, therefore—so his counsel argued—have carried away such a pile of books. Mr. McCarter pressed the point to the court that the jury must have believed the defendant stole his own vouchers, and hence found him guilty. The Prosecutor (the Attorney-General not appearing) said that there was no supposition that Veghte took away these papers and books, but simply that he unbolted the back door of the bank to allow other persons to do it. He had sufficient time to do that. Further, the disposition of the vouchers was only a collateral element in the case, and the jury was as likely to find him guilty of embezzling from the other facts as from this. The court said it would take the matter under advisement until to-morrow morning, particularly upon the point whether in criminal cases applications for a new trial should be looked upon with greater favor than in civil cases, which was urged by the defendant's counsel.

THE NORTH-WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch from Minneapolis says: "In the aggregate, the wheat in Minnesota and Dakota has turned out better than was expected three weeks ago, when a heavy rain overtook the harvesters. Minnesota's crop is only a little short of an average, and Dakota's is fully up to the average, turning out from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre, and mostly grading No. 1. In some localities the yield is 35 bushels to the acre. The Northern Pacific Railroad is employing its entire freighting capacity to move the grain to Duluth. The receipts here last week reached 166,000 bushels. Prices rule at 88 cents for No. 1, 83 cents for No. 2, and 77 cents for No. 3. Millers pay as high as 91 cents for No. 1, delivered. At Duluth, the receipts of wheat approximated 200,000 bushels per week, and it is shipped at once, by lake, to the seaboard. Prices rule as high as 96 cents for No. 1 hard, and 94 cents for No. 1, which are fair prices."

RACES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The fourth and last day's races were well attended. Mattie Hunter paced her third trial in 2:15¾, failing to beat her own record. She received no money, and bets were declared off. In the match race between the 3-year-old colts of Col. N. J. Coleman and Col. L. C. Hunt, of this city, for $1,000 a side, Coleman's colt won, distancing Hunt's colt in the first heat. Time—3:07. The first regular race was for the 2:35 class, and was won by Robert McGregor in three heats, with Minnie R. second. Time—2:25¾; 2:25; 2:29¾. In the second race, free for all trotters, Charley Ford and Hopeful were the only contestants, the former winning in three straight heats. Time—2:20; 2:22; 2:22¼.

FROST IN THE SOUTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—There was frost last night at Monroe, Union County, and Yorkville, Bladen County, in this State.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 1.—There was frost here and in the adjacent counties last night, for the first time this season. It is not thought any material damage has been done to the cotton or tobacco crops.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—Ottawa River navigation at present is hazardous near St. Ann's, on account of the lowness of the water.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

ROBINSON AND MELVILLE.

ILL FORTUNE OF TWO CIRCUS-RIDERS—THE FORMER VERY ILL AND THE LATTER BADLY INJURED.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, Sept. 29.

Last Sunday James Robinson, the circus rider, who has made a world-wide reputation, passed through Atlanta en route for Cincinnati. He was suffering with Bright's disease, and it was feared he would not reach home alive. His father, brother, and sister accompanied him, and he was provided with a Pullman sleeper. He left the circus at Charlotte, N. C. He is about 30 years of age. Years ago, when Mr. Robinson was a small boy, he ran away from his father—then in this city—and a reward was offered for his capture. Capt. G. E. Thomas, our popular clothing merchant, then quite a young man, with a companion, started in pursuit. About four miles in Alabama they caught him. He offered resistance, and drew a knife, but Capt. Thomas, with that indomitable courage which in after years caused his promotion on a battle-field, went boldly up, captured him, and brought him to his father. Robinson was plucky to the last, and would have doubtless succeeded in escaping but for the courage of the captors. He is one of the most fearless riders that ever straddled a horse.

Yesterday, at Opelika, at the circus performance of Coup's company, quite a sensation was created by the falling of one of their best riders—Mr. Melville. He was considerably injured. In the afternoon performance, in one of his most difficult feats, he missed the horse's back, and fell to the ground, his head striking first. He was carried from the ring in an unconscious condition. The equestriennes and other lady performers were most attentive to him from the moment he fell, and displayed a great deal of gentle sympathy and tenderness.

SMUGGLERS' TRICKS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary relates a droll story about an employe of the Paris octroi, who, while walking in the Rue de Rivoli, met a very thin gentleman whose face seemed to be familiar to him, but as that of a very fat gentleman. On Thursday morning, being on duty at one of the Customs barriers, the official became aware of the gentleman with the familiar face, but who had once more become corpulent as to figure, coming along the road in the direction of Paris. When he reached the gate he was stopped by the officers of the octroi, and "invited" to explain why he had been emaciated on Wednesday and obese on Thursday. The transformed individual tried to run away; but he was pursued, arrested, and relieved of an india rubber waistcoat containing about 20 quarts of spirits which he was endeavoring to smuggle into Paris. The incident is a highly comic one; but it may be also interesting to know that the gentleman with the india rubber waistcoat is a very old "runner" at the Paris octroi barriers and that it is generally toward the middle of September before the reopening of the Chambers and the return of the fashionable world from the watering-places, and when everything is desperately dull, that the gentleman with the india rubber waistcoat filled with alcohol makes his appearance. He is supposed to be own brother to the lady in a certain condition who is periodically found by the official searchers to be thickly padded with Maryland tobacco, and uncle to the respectable working man who breaks his leg just outside the barrier and is being carried through the gate on a mattress on his way to the hospital, when the douaniers prod the mattress with their spikes, and, ripping it up, discover it to be stuffed with quails and ortolans destined for the Halles Centrales. And he had a baby nephew once whose remains were not found in a child's coffin, otherwise full of "saucisse de Lyon" and Strasburg pie. The gentleman with the india rubber waistcoat has a distant relative residing near London, who periodically grows enormous gooseberries.

A BLOODTHIRSTY MANDARIN.

From the China Mail.

A tale of peculiar horror comes from the Swatow quarter. The military Mandarin for the Kit Yang District, Pung Tye-jen, who will be remembered as the Mandarin who gave the order for the compradore Ah Pao to lose his head, and was also intimately concerned in the Lee Lum Kwai affair, has been distinguishing himself in thoroughly Chinese fashion. Some small official, who held the position of Tax Collector, had been murdered by the people, who, exasperated probably by his eternal and extensive squeezes, considered taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this daring outrage against law and order Pung Tye-jen undertook to inflict punishment upon the residents, and did so with a completeness we rarely see equalled. He first secured the services of a gun-boat to protect or cover his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had done as we have stated being within reach of the guns of a man-of-war. The place was then besieged, and the soldiers killed something like 700, it is said, of the people who were supposed to have taken part in the uprising against authority and had caused the death of this petty official. The number of those destroyed by the avenging army of Pung Tye-jen is variously estimated from 400 to the figure above stated. Surely an ample satisfaction to even a Mandarin of the bloodthirsty character which this man has acquired.

GOV. WILTZ'S MISSTATEMENTS.

From the New-Orleans Christian Advocate, Sept. 30.

Gov. Wiltz has written a letter to a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, intended as a reply to questions asked concerning the condition of Louisiana. The Governor asserts that the present Government of the State is a popular one; all elections are now carried on fairly and squarely; Louisiana is a Democratic State "by the honest choice of its free and noble people," and "our people of both races are contented and prosperous." Each and all of these assertions will be denied by every Republican in the State, and by many Democrats. In his zeal to make up an election document, the Governor conveniently overlooked many facts seriously in conflict with his statements. Louisiana elections are well known to have been fraudulent, and Mr. Wiltz occupies the executive office because of the triumph of the White League. It is mere folly for Gov. Wiltz or his friends to attempt to cover up the record of that revolutionary organization. It is stamped with blood indelibly in the history of the country. The Republicans had one State Returning Board; Democrats have substituted one for every parish. The Republican Returning Board was authorized to check fraud and violence; Democratic Returning Boards suppress Republican ballots. The "count" has partially relieved the shot-gun. This is the peace now existing in Louisiana.

GERMAN OFFICERS AND THEIR MEN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

If the weather in Germany has been anything like that which we have had in England during the last two or three nights, the troops employed in the Autumn manœuvres will have had a fair trial of some of the hardships of war. A bivouac in pouring rain is a set-off to the pomp and circumstance which attend great military scenic displays. Yet, like most of the troubles of life, a rainy bivouac sometimes proves not so very bad as it sounds to be. In the first place, the men are protected from the wind by high walls of straw or fagots, and in the next place they have issued to them sufficient wood to keep up huge fires during the night. The men are all young, and manage to shorten the dull hours of the night by jokes and choruses which are often heard up to a very late hour. Nor must it be supposed that the German officers share the privations of the men; on the contrary, if there is no hut or shed available, the men build huts for the officers, who very often entertain a considerable number of their friends. Indeed, there is a rather curious but marked distinction between the relations of German and English officers to their men in war. The German soldier is eminently helpful, the English soldier is trained to be helpless. The German soldiers take care of their officers, who certainly deserve it by their knowledge of leadership. The English soldier, on the contrary, expects his officer to take care of him.

A BOY'S FORTUNATE STUMBLE.

From the Gouverneur Herald, Sept. 30.

D. E. Downing, of North Gouverneur, when on his road to town last week, (Wednesday,) chanced to find several small pieces of money. His little son of 10 years was running along the roadside, near the Adam Kilmer farm, and stubbing his toe he slipped, tearing up a little patch of ground, from under which he discovered two pieces of silver. Calling to his father, Mr. Downing went back, and upon digging down about six inches he found five other pieces of money—three large coppers and one ten-cent silver piece, dated 1801. The two silver pieces first found were of Spanish coinage, bearing the dates 1783 and 1781.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 1.—Asa S. Farnum, a farmer at Tolland, came home unexpectedly on Wednesday evening last, and quarreled with his wife because his supper was not ready, after which he went into his orchard and hanged himself to an apple tree.

RESERVE FEEDERS FOR CANALS.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The State Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works, by direction of the Canal Board, have had several dams constructed in three or four lakes in the Adirondack region, with a view to creating reserve feeders for the Erie and Black River Canals.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from Prof. Harrington, of Ann Arbor, the announcement of the discovery by himself, on Sept. 29, at 6 o'clock P. M., of a comet in 14 hours 38 minutes right ascension, and 29° 20' north declination, with a head of 2' diameter, and a tail 20' long.

PARIS PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

A PIECE THAT IS TOO POOR TO BE CRITICISED—A BAKE-SHOP DRAMA—ANGELE IN ONE OF SCHNEIDER'S FAMILIAR ROLES—JUDIC'S SUCCESS—WORK FOR THE COURTS.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—"La Ménétrier de Meudon" is the first novelty produced on Parisian boards this season. It is the story of a village fiddler, who, in some unexplained way, manages to pass himself off, involuntarily, for his Majesty King Francis I. of France. The plot has neither head nor tail and very little body. The music, by M. Laurent, is a poor imitation of Planquette, and the interpretation is so wretched that criticism is impossible. Taken all in all, the piece is too bad to be found fault with, and, therefore, I will pass on to another and not much better, which M. Paul Ferrier persuaded the manager of the Vaudeville to bring out on Monday. "L'Heure du Patissier" is intended to represent an incident of fashionable life in Paris; the hour just previous to the promenade on Bois, when ladies and gentlemen halt for a few minutes at some pastry cook's shop, where they flirt, gossip, and eat cakes and sandwiches. Nothing of the kind, of course, ever happens in real fashionable life, in which, probably, the author has never set his foot, but this is immaterial. M. Paul Ferrier had an idea based upon this supposed custom, and if his constructive talents had been equal to his inspirations, he might have made something clever out of it. Meilhac or Droz would, but M. Ferrier has not, and if the audience did condescend to laugh and applaud occasionally, it was because it happened to be in a good humor. The plot hinges upon an ingenious mode of correspondence between Raoul and his lady love, a lady, who, being afflicted with a jealous husband, finds no other way of indicating their hours of rendezvous than buns. They meet, and Raoul devotes himself to the consumption of buns, which he swallows until Madame raises a glass of wine to her lips, when, having kept account, he learns at what precise moment he may call upon Desdemona and find Othello out for a walk. Raoul risks an indigestion when the appointment is for late in the evening, but he does not mind that, and keeps on conscientiously, hesitating, however, whether he had not better shunt the Baroness—I forgot to say that the person who invented the bun system of telegraphy is an aristocrat—for Mlle. Castoine, a young person with a dowry of 800,000f., whose father is in the [illegible] business, and who is also an habitué of the pastry cook's establishment. There is some little curiosity to know whether Castoine or the Baroness will get the better of the heart struggle, when a third party steps in—the daughter of the pastry cook, a most attractive young woman—Alice Lody, who is very lovely, does the part—to whom her papa gives a million on her wedding day. Raoul jumps at the chance and the curtain falls. Novelty No. 3 is to be discovered at the Cluny, a dirty little theatre over the river, where, notwithstanding its general insignificance, pearls of price, both in the artist and author line, have, not unfrequently, given the first indications of their merit. Considering that M. Talien's chief patrons are the denizens of the Latin quarter, he manages to keep together a very fair company. Yet, although his main object—as professed—is to give a hand of help to rising playwrights, known in France as *les jeunes*, who, but for such benevolence, might remain indefinitely in obscurity, I cannot compliment him upon his last selection. "Amoureux et Brigands" is modestly styled by its author, Paul Darasse, a "fantasy in two acts," and in the title, at least, this gentleman has exhibited tact and intelligence, as no human mind can follow or understand how or why two officers belonging to an exotic army should or could have managed to detect and arrest a band of highwaymen while they were apparently engaged in courting the nieces of an opulent country nobleman. Still, "lovers and brigands" were only one item of the programme, whose great feature is the revival of "Jarvis, l'Homme Honnête; ou, le Marchand de Londres," which, revived, corrected, and pruned down from four to three acts, M. Talien borrowed from the old repertory of the Gymnase, where it was originally performed. I think that the author—Lafont—must have stolen it from some theatre across the Channel, as the play shows signs of British parentage, but Bocage and Leontine Fay had great success in it, ever so many years ago, and if it be a trifle old-fashioned now, its present spectators appear equally well disposed to greet a long absent friend. Jarvis, "the honest man," is a tradesman whose probity has become so proverbial in the English metropolis that when arrested and condemned to death for refusing to reveal a plot against the life of James II. which he had learned by accident, the Lieutenant of the Tower lets him out of prison, on his promise to return punctually at 8 A. M., in time to be decapitated. But Jarvis has a daughter who, not having the same ideas—renewed from Regulus and the Carthaginians—administers to him a narcotic, and spirits him over to Holland, where he learns to his horror that the Lieutenant of the Tower has been executed in his place. Upon this he goes mad and refuses to see Aurora, who, however, is allowed to charm away his melancholy, as David did for Saul, by singing to him in the next room. It is not an agreeable situation for a family of two, but comes all right in the end, when somebody gives Jarvis a newspaper, in which he reads that the Lieutenant who had been hanged instead of being beheaded is not dead. The executioner, supposing him to be only a moist, unpleasant body, has turned over the corpse to Dr. Van Cleers, who brought him to life by timely phlebotomy, and then sent him to Buenos Ayres, where he was getting along prosperously in the hide and tallow trade. This brings back Jarvis to reason, his daughter is forgiven, and all would be well if some spy had not denounced the old gentleman, who is surrendered by the Dutch Police, and would come to irremediable grief but for William of Orange's descent upon the shores of Albion, which settles everything to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, except the wicked King, and gives an opportunity for a most patriotic tirade against tyrants and oligarchs.

The theatre of the Palais Royal, washed, cleansed, and so entirely rejuvenated as to be scarcely recognizable, trusted that a revival of the "Diables Roses" would do, by way of an opening spectacle. The "Pink Devils," one of the most amusing five-act vaudevilles ever written by Messrs. Grangé and Thiboust, has not been seen on any boards since the withdrawal to private life of Mlle. Hortense Schneider. But 17 years have not made a single wrinkle on the faces of the lovely demons who were greeted as cordially as they were in the olden time. The plot of the play is, naturally, absurd: Antonin Boussard contemplates matrimony, but is exercised as to the manner of breaking off three long-existing liaisons; a grisette, Lolotte, who is a laundress by trade; Flora Moulin, an actress, and Indiana Pavillon, the wife of a fencing-master, have claims upon him. The question is, How shall he get rid of his old mistresses? Flora Moulin, the most brilliant of the deserted Ariadnes, gives him back his letters for 40,000f. Romantic Indiana wants to fly with him to other climes and suggests Peru, with a permanent residence under a cocoa tree, while the washerwoman, going in for heroic measures, administers a dose of poison to her unfaithful swain. Madame Pavillon is persuaded to renounce the emigration scheme, and some mutual friend substitutes a dose of epsom salts for the intended oxalic acid, and so, when the play ends, we find Antonin, who has been black-mailed, despoiled, and dosed by his former idols, quite ready to lead a respectable life, and renounce forever all commerce with any sort of diables roses, to whatever condition of society they may belong. The chief interest of this performance was in the début of Angèle, who, since her return from her American tour, has been announced about as the coming star in the Schneider line. The débutante did well, although frightened out of her senses at the beginning of the piece, especially as the Schneider was sitting in judgment in one of the proscenium boxes, where she always appears when any one tries her old rôles. We shall see how the [illegible] will do when the [illegible] at M. Brasseur's establishment next month, but I am afraid her hopes of reviving her former vogue are exaggerated, and that the comparisons made with present rivals will not be to her advantage. I saw the [illegible] with its [illegible] and [illegible] though it was then thought impossible to find the equals of L'héritier, Gil-Pérez, Lassouche, and Hyacinthe, or of Mmes. Schneider, Thierret, Paurelle, Gervais, and Kleine, the present cast, with Montbars, Daubray, Calvin, Angèle, Lemercier, Faivre, and Charvet, leaves no room for unfavorable criticism. A curious discovery has been made concerning the farcical rondeau "*le jeune homme empoisonné*;" its air is borrowed from Beethoven, among whose works it is to be found in the form of a trio for piano, violin, and violoncello. The Montpensier has begun well; its company is first rate, and its intelligent manager was careful to secure the good-will of the press by a special representation in honor of the critics on Monday, when the Tziganes were brought out, among other attractions. All the dilettanti were invited, and testified their admiration of performances which always please, although they have been rather overdone since the Exhibition. Personally, I have not the most unlimited confidence in the competency of Parisian dilettanti and critics who make an immense parade of their science which is about as well justified as are national pretensions to a knowledge of geography, and, even if it might appear vain to say so, would prefer to trust to my own appreciation of a musical work than to that of these gentlemen of whom one of the most accredited remarked, the other night, that "no one except a German could write anything so correct and original as that waltz"—said waltz being a composition of Ollivier Metra, which has been played, for the last six months, at the Folies Bergères.

"Les Parents d'Alice" appeared at the Odéon on Wednesday night, with a prelude in blank verse—"La Peau de l'Archonte"—written by the specialist of preludes, Théodore de Banville. On Thursday M. Brasseur gave the public his notions about a "Voyage en Amérique" on the stage of the Nouveautés. But Parisian managers are not obliging to foreign journalists, never by any chance giving one of them an invitation for a *première*, so that I must wait until I next write to tell about their success, which the papers say was very great. The Gymnase, it is thought, cannot remain closed much longer, and when M. Koning begins other Directors will be obliged to shelve everything not entirely fresh and original, although it will be difficult to invent any play which can exceed the vogue of "La Femme à Papa," whose attractions in the person of that inimitable artist, Mme. Judic, fill the Variétés as they did a year ago, and have decided the postponement of "La Cigale" until later in the season. But the audiences on the Boulevard Montmartre are now principally composed of provincials and foreigners who can see nothing of the kind at home, and are therefore quite enthusiastic over what the blasé Parisian palate will be inclined to consider as stale, and when they leave and regular customers return a change of programme must become a necessity.

The sudden fall in the temperature, the wet weather which seems to have positively set in, and the paucity of game are three all-sufficient reasons why châteaus and watering places should soon be deserted, and already, whenever by chance there is a gleam of sunshine, the drive around the Lake and in the Allée des Acacias has begun to reassume its wonted physiognomy. Balls and parties, of course, cannot be expected before December, and in the meantime the only fêtes mentioned are weddings, of which the one most talked about is that of Roland Bonaparte, a Second Lieutenant in the Army, with Mlle. Marie Blanc. Roland is a son of the notorious Prince Pierre, the same who shot Victor Noir in 1870; Mlle. Marie is a daughter of the late proprietor of the Monaco gambling hall, in which his heirs still retain an interest. It is an excellent match for the young officer, who, like his father, is absolutely penniless, for old Blanc left 80,000,000f. to his four children, of whom the eldest girl married Prince Radziwill, and bought her title for more than it is worth, to judge from what Mrs. Grundy says. Yet it does not give absolute satisfaction to all the family connections on either side. The chief of the Bonapartes, Prince Jerome, is indignant that his cousin should have married the daughter of a professional gambler, while Prince Radziwill thinks it an outrage that his wife's sister should have as mother-in-law a "person who used to keep a milliner's shop in London." Princess Peter was of very humble extraction, but I do not think that the most disagreeable feature of the connection is the fact that, when she and her husband were starving during the war, she opened an establishment in Bond-street and got herself a decent living by her needle, using the title of Princess on the signboard by way of advertisement.

The aristocracy is giving an immense amount of food for scandal, and several suits against fashionable celebrities appear on the horizon, prolific in extraordinary details and revelations. One is based upon a free fight which came off at Etretat last week. A gentleman and a young lady, Cecile by name, were taking a walk on the shore of Saint Jouin, when a carriage drove up, another lady jumped out and, without a word, went for Cecile with her parasol. The gentleman, who is the husband of lady No. 2, tried to part the combatants. Cecile showed fight and got a black eye; Cecile lost her chignon, Mme. de X. her bonnet, and the gowns of both were in rags, when the legitimate one was pushed into her victoria. Monsieur thought prudent not to go home, but took the first diligence for Havre; Cecile departed in another direction, and Madame sent for her lawyer. The hero, or the victim, as you may please to call him, is the Vice-President of a "swell" Parisian club; the heroine a daughter of one of the financial magnates. Cecile is a well-known actress, whose equipages are cited for their elegance in the Bois de Boulogne. Then there was an English gentleman who likewise distinguished himself at the same sea-side resort, where he insisted upon forcing his way into the artists' dressing-room at the Casino, during a theatrical representation, and thrashed the door-keeper for refusing him admittance. M. Y. was very violent, and was struck off the list of Casino subscribers immediately, and has been indicted for assault and battery, and will be tried and held up for evermore as an example of the folly of yielding to one's angry passions. But his case is not nearly so disgraceful as that of Count ——, who bears the name of one of the noblest families in France, yet, for all that, will appear next month in the Correctional Police Court on a charge of swindling. The Count made the acquaintance of Mlle. J. A., a very pretty brunette, at Luchon last month. As he is heir to a fortune of 800,000f. a year, his advances were accepted, and next day Mlle. J. A. gave her lover a thousand-franc note, begging him to send 50f. to Paris by telegraph. The Count did not send the remittance and did not return the change, but he did borrow, on the same evening, another 50 louis, which, with the first sum, he proceeded to lose at écarté. Four and twenty hours later, as neither had any money left, Mademoiselle proposed that they should have recourse to the pawnbrokers. She had some diamonds, he a fine collection of scarf-pins, among which was a black pearl worth 5,000f. This he wrapped up carefully and put in her pocket, with especial recommendations to be exacting about the loan. Anxious to cast one last fond look upon the precious jewel, Mademoiselle opened its case on the road, and found it empty. She telegraphed from the first stopping-place to a friend who had staid behind, went on to Toulouse, and found there a dispatch awaiting her arrival, by which she learned that Don Alphonse had left the hotel after obtaining the transfer of all his debts, amounting to 4,000f., to his traveling companion. Being a pretty woman, Mlle. A. had no difficulty in obtaining funds for her journey to Paris, where her lawyer, after hearing the facts, gave a legal opinion to the effect that it was a clear case of obtaining money under false pretenses, which, classed in the code as swindling, will send the noble Count to Mazas for six months, unless the court should opine that the transaction is based upon immoral considerations.

LAWRENCE R. JEROME, JR., INDICTED.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the complaint against Lawrence R. Jerome, Jr., Edward M. Patchell, and William McGibbon, who were each held in $2,500 bail by Justice Duffy to answer a charge of having in their possession bonds to the amount of $37,000. The bonds were lost in Wall-street by a messenger in the employ of Brayton Ives & Co., and were found by Jerome. The securities were subsequently discovered by Inspector Byrnes, in Patchell's office, and all three were taken into custody. After examining the witnesses the Grand Jury ordered an indictment for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods against Jerome, Patchell, and McGibbon. The bill will probably be presented in the General Sessions Court to-day.

ELEVATED RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.

Between 7:30 and 8 o'clock on Thursday evening a throng of ladies and gentlemen, to the number of between 150 and 200, was assembled on the Forty-second-Street Station of the Third-Avenue Elevated Railroad, for the purpose of taking the cars to the new armory of the Seventh Regiment, for the opening of which they held cards of invitation. By the rule of the company all of these persons were obliged to deposit their tickets in the gateman's box before entering the gate to the platform. Car after car went by the station without stopping, and, after waiting for half an hour, some of the assemblage began to grow impatient, and demanded their money back of the ticket agent. They were met by the statement that a rule of the company prohibits the return of any money for a ticket after it has been deposited in the box. The agent was very discourteous, and no satisfaction could be obtained from him. The throng, which was constantly increasing, waited in vain for a train until nearly 8:30 o'clock, and then left the station and took other routes to the Seventh Regiment Armory, leaving their money behind them in the hands of the Manhattan Company's agent. During their long wait for a "rapid transit" train, no courtesy was extended to them by any of the railroad employes, and the complaints were loud and emphatic. The opening of the armory was an event which was certain to bring a large increase of patronage to the up-town stations of the road, but no preparations to meet this increase was made by the managers.

HEAVY TUGS AT BASE-BALL.

THE HARD-WON VICTORY OF THE METROPOLITAN CLUB OVER THE NATIONALS.

The third and last of the series of games between the Metropolitan nine of this City and the National Club of Washington, was played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday. In the first inning neither side made a score. In the second, the Metropolitans made 1. Neither side made another until the fourth, when the Nationals got 2. They scored 1 more in the fifth, which was the last they made. The Metropolitans were consecutively "blanked" from the second to the sixth inning, when they added 1 to the 1 they had already made. They tallied another in the seventh inning, which tied the game at 3 to 3. The eighth inning was played, but it failed to alter the score. Now came the ninth, which proved extremely interesting, and awakened great applause. Four runs were made in it by the Metropolitans, but none by the other side, leaving the score 7 to 3 in favor of the New-York men. Following is a summary:

METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NATIONAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Pike, c. f.	[illegible]					McClellan, s. s.	[illegible]				
Farrell, 2d b.	[illegible]					Mansell, l. f.	[illegible]				
Walker, 1st b.	[illegible]					Morrissey, 3d b.	[illegible]				
Nelson, s. s.	[illegible]					Derby, p.	[illegible]				
Hawes, r. f.	[illegible]					Powell, 1st b.	[illegible]				
Doesher, c.	[illegible]					Snyder, c.	[illegible]				
Kennedy, 3 b.	[illegible]					Baker, c. f.	[illegible]				
Clinton, l. f.	[illegible]					Lynch, r. f.	[illegible]				
Daily, p.	[illegible]					Smiley, 2d b.	[illegible]				
Total	7	8	27	11	5	Total	3	5	27	13	8

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Metropolitan	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	—7
National	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs earned—Metropolitan, 0; National, 1. First base by errors—Metropolitan, 3; National, 1. Left on bases—Metropolitan, 3; National, 3. Three-base hits—Clinton and Morrissey, 1 each. Total base hits—Metropolitan, 7; National, 6. Bases on called balls—Metropolitan, 3; National, 1. Struck out—Metropolitan, 3; National, 5. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Daily.

This afternoon the Metropolitan nine will play a game with the Jasper nine, of Manhattan College, on the Union Grounds. Playing will begin at 3 P. M. sharp.

THE REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS.

Only 1,980 out of about 4,000 physicians in this City have obeyed the law passed last April directing them to register their names, residences, and the institutions from which they hold licenses to practice medicine in the office of the County Clerk. The time fixed for registration expired yesterday, and the physicians who are derelict are now liable to a fine of from $50 to $200 upon being reported once for practicing without being registered, and to a fine of from $100 to $500 and imprisonment from 30 to 90 days upon subsequent information being given against them. The law does not provide any means for the registration hereafter of physicians who are now practicing under proper certificates, and who have failed to have their names, residences, and licenses recorded. It does provide, however, that such persons as have been practicing medicine without certificates for 10 years, and who shall obtain diplomas within two years to come, may obtain registration. All newly-graduated physicians must from this time forth register their names, residences, and the names of their colleges in the County Clerk's office, before beginning to practice their profession.

THE CONTROLLER'S MONTHLY ACCOUNT.

According to the monthly statement issued by Controller Kelly yesterday the City debt on Sept. 30, less $34,813,864 01 in the sinking fund, was $[illegible] 57. Deducting the revenue bonds, the debt is $108,466,555 50. This does not include the debt of the annexed territory, which amounts to $[illegible]. Warrants were drawn during September for $2,354,482 26, and for the nine months to Sept. 30, $[illegible] 29. Stocks and bonds to the amount of $19,916,350 31 were issued since Jan. 1. The warrants drawn during the year include $6,156,600 for the redemption of the City debt.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. [illegible]—Frederick M. Wilson, et al., respondents, vs. George W. Lawrence et al., appellant. Argued by Edward Seymour for appellants, Enos N. Taft for respondents. No. [illegible]—Charles Faulkner et al., appellants, vs. William L. Hart et al. Trustees, &c., respondents; argued by Samuel Hand for appellants; George H. Forster for respondents. No. [illegible]—The Union Steam-boat Company, respondent, vs. The City of Buffalo, appellant; argued by John B. Greene for appellant, George H. Hibbard for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Monday, Oct. 4: Nos. [illegible], 270, 250, 291, and 300.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 1.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Martin White	11-32
Alta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Bechtel	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Noonday	[illegible]
Belvidere	13-32	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Tip-top	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Goodshaw	13-32
Mammoth	[illegible]	Boston Consolidated	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Columbus	[illegible]

*Assessment added.

The Goodshaw Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents a share.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 1:

John T. Boyd, Supreme Court, in partition, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick building and three-story brick stable, with lot 20 by 73, No. 157 Waverley-place, east side, 40 feet south of Christopher-st., for $8,250, to Catherine A. Lefferts, a party in interest.

William Kennelly, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 302 West 80th-st., south side, 116 feet east of 9th-av., for $6,900, to Timothy Donovan.

Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold seven three-story brick buildings, (unfinished,) with plot of land, 100.10 by 125, on Avenue A, south-west corner of 131st-st., for $22,100, to John Bell, mortgagee.

The foreclosure sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of the buildings, with lots, Nos. 507 and 509 10th-av., north of 38th-st., was adjourned to Oct. 8. The property known as No. 453 Washington-st. and Nos. 85 and 87 Vestry-st., advertised for sale yesterday, was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 1.

Lewis-st., No. 123, 25x100; John W. Searing, Referee, to Daniel F. Linehan	$4,300
Schuyler-st., n. s., 470 ft. w. of Washington-av., 50x100; William Lüders and wife to Frederick Bandela	nom.
80th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2; Francis A. Mills to Mary H. Ward	5,000
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 41x98.9; Edmund Dommier and wife to Caroline Keller	nom.
58th-st., s. s., 330.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50.5x100.5; Brooklyn; Alexander Hall and others to Charles Seitz	40,000
120th-st., s. s., 568.9 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.7x100.11; James Philip and wife to Helen G. Hawkens	11,500
45th-st., n. s., 258.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5; Robert Waller and others to Charles T. Harbeck	19,000
70th-st., s. s., 197.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.9x102.2; J. V. S. Woolley and wife to Elizabeth T. Fisher	18,500
Catharine-st., No. 31; James S. Joyce to Edward G. Byrnes	19,500
West 10th-st., Nos. 330 and 332; J. A. Gross, Referee, to August Widdel	12,900
54th-st., n. s., 204 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5; Helene Rapp to George Krebs and wife	8,500
63d-st., s. s., 304 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; James D. Breen and others to Isaac S. Platt	62,000
50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x100.5; Jesse Baldwin and wife to Edward A. Wickes	18,600
1st-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 78th-st., 25.2x100; Solomon Marx and others, to Joseph Emrich	nom.
Same property; Joseph Emrich and wife to Eugene King	20,000
17th-st., n. s., 344 ft. e. of 1st-av., 26x92; the Citizens' Savings Bank to Erwin F. R. Martin	5,750
86th-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16x100; Willett Bronson and wife to F. C. T. Beck, Trustee	21,000
Lots Nos. 10 and 11 on block No. 466, lot No. 66 on block No. 43 and lot No. 31 on block No. 376; Jesse L. Morrill to Lizzie H. Morrill	nom.
King's Bridge road, n. s., 33 lots; James F. Phelps and another, Executors, &c., to John Davidson	nom.
Post road, w. s., 24th Ward, —x—; Eugene King to Joseph Emrich	8,500
3d-av., n. e. corner of 108d-st., 100.11x250; Elizabeth Wetmore and others to Spencer A. Fanning	32,000
Same property; S. A. Fanning to Bertha A. Deane	38,015
128d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of a new avenue, 100x100.11; William J. A. McGrath and another to Charles H. Fenton	24,000
21st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5; Hannah L. Root and husband to George W. Plunkitt	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bartlett, C. A. E., Trustee, to Fanny Wolfers; part of No. 334 Bowery, 4 years, rent	$900
Bensel, Mary M., to G. Platt; No. 9 West 34th-st., 3 years, rent	4,000
Hodges, H., to Margaretha Weinz; s. s. 146th-st., 150 ft. w. of Willis-av., two lots, 5 years, rent	180

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barnes, Samuel D., Executor, &c., to John V. Traphagen	$500
Middlesex Quarry Company to Charles Hageborn	$500
Traphagen, J. V., to Samuel D. Barnes	1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Braine, A., to Kate Howard; n. s. East Houston-st., n. of Avenue D, 6 months	$600
Ellis, C. H., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years	7,000
Same to Same; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years	7,000
Same to Same; n. s. 73d-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years	7,000
Clarke, Elizabeth J., and husband to H. M. Sands; n. s. 16th-st., e. of 6th-av., 5 years	10,000
Same to Same; n. s. 16th-st., e. of 6th-av., 5 years	10,000
Crawford, M., to New-York Life Insurance Company; s. s. 5th-av., n. of 53d-st., 5 years	40,000
Same to Same; e. s. 5th-av., n. of 53d-st., 5 years	35,000
Croft, W. B., and wife to W. Stone, Trustee; s. 82d-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 months	5,400
Day, F. W., to J. Carr and another, Executors; s. s. corner of 3d-av. and 40th-st., 1 years	8,700
Dunlevie, A., and wife to Mary Murray; s. s. Ridge-st., n. of Broome-st., 5 years	4,000
Emmons, C., to J. E. Ludlow, Executors, &c.; e. s. 8th-av., n. of Horatio-st., 5 years	3,900
Same to Same; s. s. 8th-av., s. of Horatio-st., 5 years	3,600
Emrich, J., to E. King; w. s. Post road, in 24th Ward, 3 years	3,500
Emrich, J., and wife to E. King; same property, 1 year	240
Fenton, C. H., to W. A. J. McGrath and another; n. s. 128th-st., w. of Avenue A, 6 months	12,000
Juneland, F., and wife to H. R. Trenchard; s. w. corner Tinton-av. and 146th-st., 3 years	800
Hess, D. B., and another to A. Kaufmann; No. 37 West 26th-st., 5 years	20,000
Houghton, P. R., and wife to C. A. F. Casanava; n. w. corner 1st-av. and 101st-st., 2 years	10,000
Johnston, Emeline, and others to L. Suydam; n. s. 79th-st., w. of 3d-av., 6 months	10,000
Johnston, C. O., to Anne Warner and another; s. s. 84th-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years	8,000
Loonie, D., to Eliza Wiener, Trustee; s. s. 83d-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 month	12,000
Mackellar, G. H., to H. Overheiser; n. s. 118th-st., e. of 3d-av., 6 months	5,000
McGrath, Catharine, to H. Stikeman; No. 12 Monroe-st., 1 year	4,000
Martin, E. F. R., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s. s. 17th-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year	7,000
McQuade, F., and wife to J. Ross; n. s. 77th-st., w. of 1st-av., 6 months	13,000
Morrill, R. D., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 80th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year	[illegible]
Pell, Mary J., and husband to E. A. Hayward, Trustee, No. 96 Horatio-st., 5 years	9,000
Perkins, Lizzie, and husband to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 60th-st., e. of 4th-av., 1 year	8,000
Post, J. A., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; w. s. Riverside-av., s. of 132d-st., 3 years	9,000
Same to Same; w. s. Riverside-av., n. of 132d-st., 3 years	16,000
Ross, T., and husband to Anne M. Ripple; e. s. 1st-av., s. of 14th-st., 3 years	14,000
Sedgwick, C., to A. Sander; n. s. 86th-st., w. of Avenue A, 3 months	8,000
Sedgwick, C., to W. N. De Graw, Jr., and others, Executors; s. s. 86th-st., w. of Avenue A, 5 years	500
Seitz, C., to A. Hall and wife; s. s. 58th-st., e. of 8th-av., 7 years	12,000
Smith, Eleanor, and husband to Rebecca P. Townley; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	70,000
Thurston, Annie E., and husband to J. Floy; n. s. 123d-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 month	7,500
Tripp, M. E., to Lillie H. Townsend; s. s. Bank-st., e. of Greenwich-st., 1 year	2,000
Same to Same; n. s. Charles-st., e. of Greenwich-st., 1 year	3,500
Tucker, Eliza L., to Central Trust Company of New-York; No. 138 West 52d-st., 3 years	2,500
Turfler, G. F., and another, Executors, &c., to W. H. Roome; n. s. 21st-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year	4,000
Voessing, Annie F., and husband to Mary Ball; s. s. 151st-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 3 years	1,900
	600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE ELEGANT houses on 45th, 48th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 56th, and 57th sts., between 5th and Madison and 4th avs., style and location unsurpassed. S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZE HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling, on north side of 50th-st. West; immediate possession.
LOUIS MESIER, No. 106 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ROW of first-class houses on 63d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; these houses are all different in interior arrangement, and design. BREEN & NASON, on premises.

FOR SALE—LOW, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, on 53d-st., west of 5th-av. Apply to
E. H. CAMMANN, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class private houses.
CORTLANDT IRVING, No. 63 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 10 2D-ST., BRICK HOUSE, WITH lot, $[illegible]. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—JOHN E. REBOUL and JOHN WHITE, Trustees under the will of LEWIS F. WHITE, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM WHITE and other defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action and dated the [illegible] day of June, 1880, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of September, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street; running thence north-eastwardly along Seventh-avenue [illegible] feet and three-quarter inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Thirteenth-street one hundred feet [illegible]; thence southwardly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet nine and three-quarter inches to the northerly side of Thirteenth-street; and thence eastwardly along Thirteenth-street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now designated and known as number forty-one Seventh-avenue.—Dated N. Y., July 1st, 1880.
EDWARD C. GRAVES, Referee, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 William-street, N. Y. City.

Sale of the above described property hereby adjourned to the sixth day of October, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the same place.
EDWARD C. GRAVES, Referee, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPMAN, BARLOW, LAROCQUE & MACFARLAND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 35 William-st.

EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—SUPREME COURT.—GIDEON F. KELLY et al., surviving Executors, &c., against Mayer Sternberger and others.—Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein the 13th day of October, 1879, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Horatio Henriques, auctioneer, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land known and distinguished on a certain map of lands at Bloomingdale, in the (late) Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to William W. Woolsey, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, in June, 1836, with alterations and additions made in May, 1836, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case number 219, as lots numbers 210, 211, 252, 253, and 254, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth street, one hundred and seventy-five feet east of the easterly side of Ninth-avenue; and thence running easterly, along Eighty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with the Ninth-avenue, to Eighty-fifth-street; thence westerly, along Eighty-fifth-street, seventy-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with the Ninth-avenue, to Eighty-fourth-street, at the place of beginning; and, also, the southerly half part of Eighty-fifth-street lying adjacent to the same in front.—Dated New-York, September 23, 1880.
WILLIAM H. CLARK, Referee, 110 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE WESTERLY.

Desirable flats to rent in THE WESTERLY, at the north-west corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av.; building new; all rooms well lighted; prices, $40 per month and upward; the janitor will show the premises. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 1,120 Broadway, and No. 3 Pine-st., or to W. H. LEE, (owner) No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.

Large and handsomely furnished suites to let for the Fall and Winter seasons, or by the year. Cuisine of superior excellence. Table d'hôte.
E. N. WILSON, Proprietor.

THE ROCKINGHAM, COR. 56TH-ST. & B'WAY. Building fire-proof; elevator; steam-heat; cabinet finish; light rooms; one apartment to rent from Nov. 1. Apply on premises.

A $1,200 FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, elegantly furnished, beautiful location. No. 57 West 125th-st., opposite Park.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT BASEMENT OF THE "Cumberland," corner Broadway, 5th-av., and 22d-st., covering a surface of about 7,500 square feet; well lighted and ventilated, with entrance on three streets and by elevator; would be a first-class cold lunch room. Also, stores on 5th-av. and Broadway and 23d-st.; entrance from both streets or by elevator. Apply to Mr. JENNINGS, Superintendent, on premises, or to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 153 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HUDSON RIVER RESIDENCE, NEAR SING SING, for sale; terms easy; fine modern house, 20 rooms; views unexcelled; high land; 10 acres; perfect drainage, no malaria; beautiful country, choice fruit and shade trees; best schools; complete Winter and Summer home. Address E. D. TRUESDELL, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR STOCK AND FRUIT farm in Rondout Valley, 10 miles from Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.; stream through; 150 acres; 30 in fruit and small vineyard; large stone house, outbuildings, and handsome grounds; healthy and pleasant.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SALE, RENT UNFURNISHED houses; immediate possession; rents, $600 upward; location accessible; unquestionably healthy.
EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A QUIET FAMILY OF ADULTS WANT A furnished house; moderate rent. Address CARE-FUL, Box No. [illegible] Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT.
LAND GRANT, SINKING FUND,
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
OREGON PACIFIC R. R. CO.

We invite subscriptions at par and accrued interest for the above-named bonds to the amount of $3,350,000. They bear date October 1, 1880, and have 20 years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York or London.

The land grant contains over 880,800 acres of most valuable SELECTED LANDS—forest, mineral, and agricultural—and includes over forty miles of ocean front, and many miles of deep-water front for docking on Yaquina Bay and Alsea Bay.

The mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, securing these bonds, covers the entire land grant and other real estate of the company; also its franchises, railroad, rights of way, rolling stock, docks, wharves, steam-ships, steam-boats, ferry-boats, and all other property.

Subscriptions will be payable in installments, beginning between the 10th and 25th of November. The public subscription will close on November 10. Prospectus of the Railroad Company, our circular, and subscription lists will be furnished on application.

New-York, New-England, & Western
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York,
FINANCIAL AGENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in New-York. ISSUE LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE of road, completed and equipped.

We offer the unsold portion of $1,500,000 issued on account of the first 100 miles at 95 and accrued interest, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. A stock allotment will be made with bonds on this division.

Prospectus and circulars will be furnished on application.

The New-York, New-England and Western
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
31 and 33 Pine-street, New-York.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES, issued by Matthew Baird, John McManus, Frank S. Bond, W. T. Walters, and Alfred Gaither, Trustees, that in accordance with certain resolutions passed by a majority in interest of the holders of such certificates, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 9th of December, 1879, that on and after Oct. 1, 1880, the Trustees will be prepared to receive, at the office of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, in Philadelphia, all outstanding certificates issued by them, and in exchange therefor will make proper transfers on the books of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, of a like number of shares of the capital stock of that company, for which regular certificates will be issued. Parties at a distance can transmit their certificates by mail, addressed to CHARLES E. SATTERLEE, Secretary, No. 233 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, first signing the power of attorney attached to the certificate in their names, having signature properly witnessed, and fill in the blanks, making transfer to the Trustees for exchange, and the number of shares named in the certificate. Should the owner desire to have his stock discharged to the New-York agency for registration and transfer at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York City, he will so state in his letter of transmittal to the Secretary.

FRANK S. BOND,
ALFRED GAITHER, } Surviving Trustees.
W. T. WALTERS,

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1880.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
of the
Fort Madison & Northwestern Railway
OF IOWA.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Circulars, &c., furnished on application.
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
Drexel Building, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

HOLDERS OF BONDS ENTITLED, BY virtue of such ownership, (subject to the company's regulations as to registration of such bonds,) to vote at the next election for Directors of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, and which bonds have not already been registered by their numbers for voting in the names of their present owners, are hereby notified that the register for such bonds will be opened on the 1st day of October inst., at the transfer office of the company, No. 218 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, and will close on the 30th day of October inst., thirty days prior to the annual election for Directors, to be held on the 30th day of November next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next.

The stock transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Sept. 23, and will reopen on the morning of the 7th of October.
New-York, Sept. 4, 1880. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

THE MINING RECORD. $3 A YEAR; No. 61 Broadway, New-York. Most complete Mining Paper ever published. Sample Copies Free. Orders executed for Mining Stocks and other Securities both in N. Y. & San Francisco.
ALEX. ROBT. CHISOLM, Prop'r.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT 5 per cent. upon improved real property in New-York or Brooklyn, in sums of $12,500 to $2,250.
EDWIN M. DANIEL, Attorney, &c., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SHARES OF THE Spring Valley Hydraulic Gold Company. J. H. LINCOLN, stock broker, No. 25 Broad-st., Room No. 3.

PRINCIPALS WISHING TO LOAN ON railroad bonds please address LIBERAL TERMS, Post Office Box No. 1,645.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st. A SPECIALTY.

MINING.

8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the Gun Sight Mining Company, to the extent of $150,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable January and July, are offered for subscription at the Union Trust Company of New-York for 30 days. These bonds have 10 years to run, and are redeemable earlier, at 10 per cent. premium, at the option of the company. They are secured by an only mortgage to the Union Trust Company, as Trustee, on all the property of the company, valued at $1,000,000. The terms of subscription and the desirability thereof can be obtained on application to the Union Trust Company or either of the undersigned officers of the company:
J. P. ROBINSON, President, 71 Broadway, New-York.
E. S. WESLEY, Vice-President, Port Chester, N. Y.
W. J. PEAKE, No. 345 Broadway.
F. J. BELLINGER, Treasurer, Herkimer, N. Y.
J. S. THOMPSON, No. 35 Broadway.
J. E. HERBERT, No. 33 Broadway.

The proceeds of the sale of said bonds can only be used in payment for property suited to the company's needs and the improvement thereof.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 20 WHITEHALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1880.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the South Ferry Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Whitehall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1880, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

FRANK & FLAMANT'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

MR. JOHN J. KIERNAN, HERETOFORE our special partner, has been admitted a general partner of our agency, which will be continued from date under the name and style of FRANK, KIERNAN & CO.
FRANK & FLAMANT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. BENJAMIN H. TICKNOR is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.
No. 211 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON, Oct. 1, 1880.

MR. BENJAMIN P. DAVIS HAS THIS DAY been admitted as partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880. HARD & RAND.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 25, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of Oct. 11, 1880, when they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as desire to be present, for the construction of about 1,500 linear feet, more or less, of Pile Dike in the South Branch of the Shrewsbury River, above Jumping Point.

Printed forms, specifications, and all necessary information will be furnished from this office, where also a chart of the River and drawings of the dike can be seen.
N. MICHLER,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Sunday morning, at 9:30, Bible class for beginners in the Christian life; afternoon, at 4 P. M., medical students only; afternoon, at 5, Bible class for young men generally; evening, at 8:30, young men's prayer and testimony meeting. Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, young men's meetings. Every day, (Saturday and Sunday excepted,) union prayer-meetings from 4 to 5 o'clock.

AT HARVARD ROOMS, RESERVOIR-square, 6th-av.—The Unity of Religion and Science demonstrated. Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten, the celebrated English speaker, commences a brief course of lectures Sunday, Oct. 3. Morning, 11—"The Reformation; or, The Monk that Shook the World." Evening, 7:30—"The Glories of the Starry Heavens," illustrated by fine stereopticon views of the heavens, with Drummond light.

AT SIXTY-FIRST-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Rev. William B. Affleck (Benjamin Helming-hand.) Subject: "How to Deal with Faulty Men." Preaching followed by communion. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Lindsay Parker, preceded by short song service. Hymn sheets given at door.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVerly's Theatre, 14th st.—Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, opening meeting of the season; address by the Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, Prohibition candidate for President of the United States; excellent music by large choir, under leadership of Dr. J. A. Kelley, Jos. L. Bogardus, President; F. H. Carpenter, Secretary.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 18th-st., Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach at the Union Gospel Service, 3:30 Sunday afternoon. Subject—"What We Preach." Miss Henrietta Beebe will sing; also, a large choir, led by Asa Hull. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

A YOUNG PEOPLE'S SONG SERVICE.
Conducted by the Rev. C. C. Goss, Utah Hall, 8th-av. and 25th-st., 7:30. Solos duets, choruses, by Fred. Stiles, Miss Ransom, and large choir; cornet solo. Young men specially invited.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av., the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

AT 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., STANton-Street Baptist Church, the Rev. Lemuel Covill will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Sunday, Oct. 3, there will be sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, with Communion service at 11 A. M. Public cordially invited.

AT MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Preaching to-morrow by the Pastor the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Sabbath services—the Rev. H. A. Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Strangers welcome.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOURSE BY MR. A. J. Davis, on "The Relation of Modern Spiritualism to Christianity," at 11 o'clock, in Steck Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Good music; seats free; all cordially invited.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, DR. Talmage will preach Sunday morning on "Marriage or Polygamy." Evening service, 7:30.

"BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS."—The Pastor of Mount Zion, Bishop Snow, will preach in the Medical College, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject: "The Parable of the Ten Virgins—How Fulfilled, and When."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THE REV. Rollin A. Sawyer, D. D., of New-Haven, will preach in this church on Sunday, Oct. 3. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 37th-st., the Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING FOR THE PEOPLE—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7:45 o'clock, in the following chapels:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 135 Greenwich-st.
The Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 153 Worth-st.
The Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Pastor.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 70 Columbia-st.
The Rev. James Marshall, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 2d-st.
The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery.
The Rev. John Dooly, Pastor.
LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, No. 50 Bible House.

CENTRAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation, 86th-st. and 3d-av.—To-morrow at 4 P. M., address by the Rev. Wesley R. Davis, Pastor Church of the Disciples; singing led by L. P. Thatcher. Bible Normal Class every Thursday evening, conducted by the Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., Pastor, preaches Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday evening at 7:30. General prayer-meeting Friday evening at 7:30. Strangers are invited.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Greene-st., near Canal, the Rev. Alex. McKelvey, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.; lecture and prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPIScopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., the Rev. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services: Morning, 11 o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock. Pews free, or at low rents, as preferred.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIversalist Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av., Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday morning, at 11—"The Story of the Creation;" evening, 7:45—"Two Theories of Moral Culture."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER 34th-st. and Park-av.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach morning at 11. Subject: "My New Name." Evening, 7:30, "The Autobiography of an Atheist."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., will preach in the morning. Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., will preach to railroad men in the evening.

CHARLES-STREET U. P. CHURCH.—COMmunion service by the Rev. James White, Pastor, assisted by the Rev. David Paul, D. D., of New Concord, Ohio, who will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near Broadway.—The Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; communion at 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—The Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 7:30.

C. W. SAWYER WILL CONDUCT GOSPEL temperance service in the Large Hall, Cooper Union. L. P. Thatcher will conduct the singing Sunday evening. Free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson-av. and 35th-st., the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH AT 10:30 A. M., in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.; and at 7:30 P. M. the Doctor will commence a course of sermons on the "Twelve Apostles," their history and character. The first sermon will be on "St. Peter, the Impulsive Christian."

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, between Lexington and Fourth avs., the Rev. Albert D. Vail, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow—Communion at 10:30 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All made welcome.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., New-York.—The Rev. George S. Strobridge, Pastor, will preach to-morrow; morning subject—"Faith;" evening—"Doubt." Consecration meeting at 6:45 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock; public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH, 128TH-st., west of 4th-av., Russell N. Bellows, Minister.—At 11 A. M. the Pastor will preach. Subject—"A Review of the Recent Unitarian National Conference at Saratoga." The public cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH-st. and Park-av., Rev. John Peddie, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 11th-st.—The Rev. A. Russell Stevenson will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector. Seats always free in the evening.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, near Chatham-square, New-York. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; singing by the children and young people of the Bible classes. General prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, Caledonian Hall, 8th-av. and 13th-st.—Father O'Hare and others. Morning, 10:30, gospel preaching; evening, 7:30, platform meeting.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st., the Rev. H. H. Birkins, Pastor.—At 10:30 A. M. Communion and Love Feast; 7:45 P. M., subject—"A Message from the Mother of Jesus." Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings. All invited.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. Wm. Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"Christ and Nature." Evening, at 7:45, special musical services; lecture—"The Ministry of Sacred Song," appropriate to the first use of the new organ erected by Jardine & Son during this week.

MADISON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL Church, corner 45th-st.—Preaching to-morrow by the Rev. W. B. Davis, Pastor; morning subject—"The Hope Anchor of the Soul;" evening—"A Picture of two Characters." All are welcome. Lecture Wednesday at 8 P. M.; subject—"Wayside Hearers."

McAULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Meetings every evening and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st. one block, and turn to the left.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., the Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M.; Goodwill Mission at 3:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. G. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Oct. 3. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service on Wednesday evening, at 7:45.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-Street (Rutgers) Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nathaniel W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Public worship at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—The Rev. Edward A. Reed, Pastor. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary class, this day, 3 o'clock, Young Men's Christian Association Building, Miss Jennie B. Merrill teacher. Superintendents' class, Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. F. Schauffler conductor. Other classes will commence later.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 113 FULTON-st. and No. 68 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening praise-meeting, and Friday evening prayer-meeting at 7:45. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"A Glance at the Alliance." Evening service, 7:30; subject—"He Believed God." All strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church—first in America—No. 44 John-st.—Preaching by the Rev. L. A. Wood, D. D., 10:30 A. M., and the Rev. G. W. Woodruff, D. D., 7:30 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Rev. Henry Crocker, Pastor, will preach at 10:30. Children's service at 7:30. Sunday-school and Bible class at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Mr. Beecher will preach to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 in the evening.

REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR, WILL preach in Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow morning at 10:30; evening at 7:45. Subject—"The Origin and Development of Sin." All are welcome.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Laight-Street Baptist Church, corner of Varick-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. Sunday services: Early celebration, 7; full service, with Holy Communion, 10:30; service for deaf-mutes, 2:45; musical service, following Sunday-school, 4 P. M.; evening prayer, with sermon, 7:30; Sunday-school, 3:15. Oct. 3, the 28th anniversary of the parish; sermon by the Associate Rector, the Rev. Edward H. Krans.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Rev. A. B. Sandford, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Administration of the Lord's Supper and receiving new members at morning service. Sunday-school prayer-meeting at 2 P. M. and young people's meeting at 6:30. Strangers cordially invited.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite West 3d-st.—The Rev. E. S. Fairchild, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All made welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square—The Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. All cordially invited.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the Rev. Charles B. Chapin.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.
2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT R. HULL, Pastor.
Morning:
THE GROUND OF HOPE.
Evening:
THE PATENT OF NOBILITY.
Baptisms after evening sermon.
Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE RIGHT REV. G. T. BEDELL, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, will preach a special sermon to railroad men, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector,) Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., on Sunday evening, the 3d inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Railroad men and their families are specially invited.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MISSION and pastoral work of Rev. Samuel Alman with Emanuel Baptist Church, Station, between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Sunday, Oct. 3. Sermon, 10:30, J. D. Herr, D. D.; Sunday-school meeting, 3:15; Thanksgiving service, 7:30.

THE REV. WILLIAM LLOYD, D. D., preaches Sunday afternoon, 3:30, at Clarendon Hall, 13th-st., near 4th-av. These services are in continuation of the services held in tent on 3d-av. A cordial invitation is extended to every one.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., Rev. O. Haviland, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:30 and 7:30. Love Feast, 3:30 P. M. Free seats and strangers welcomed.

THE REV. DR. CHAPMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Sunday at 10:30 and 7:45.

WASHINGTON - SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. P. Hatfield. Morning—"Limited Knowledge of Things Seen and Unseen;" evening—"Lot's Sojourn near Sodom." Young People's meeting, 6:30 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESbyterian Church, the Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESbyterian Church, the Rev. Erskine N. White, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Rev. Alex. McLean, D. D.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rev. Edward M. Deems, Pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st., the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 3. Morning service at 9:30; Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Evening service at 4 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable Nov. 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 25.

For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20, (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders,) the transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 25 until Nov. 6.
HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1880.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange the transfer-books of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 21 and close Oct. 25, for the purpose of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 25. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. H. TYNDALE, Assistant Secretary.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1
ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
TOLEDO, DELPHOS & BURLINGTON R. R.,
DAYTON DIVISION,
Will be paid on and after that date at the offices of
GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO.,
14 Wall-st., New-York,
72 Devonshire-st., Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned as Trustees and Receivers of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will pay on behalf of the said company on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York City, coupons on the following named mortgage bonds, secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.:

Union and Logansport Railroad Company's 1st mortgage bonds, due 1st October, 1880.

Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company old 1st mortgage bonds, due 1st October, 1880.

Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, last 1st mortgage bonds, due 1st October, 1880.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1880.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
Trustees and Receivers of C. C. & I. C. Ry Co.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, No. 50 WALL-ST., Oct. 1, 1880.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Coupons of the above-named bonds, due May 1, 1880, will be paid at the company's office, No. 50 Wall-st., on and after Saturday, 2d inst., in accordance with the orders of U. S. court.
W. BAYARD CUTTING, Pres't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per Cent. ($1 75) on each share of the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 1st day of November to the shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of October and opened on the 5th day of November, 1880.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS MATURING OCT. 1, 1880, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Madison & North-western Railway Co. of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Drexel Building, No. 29 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, BALTIMORE, Sept. 29, 1880.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1880, FROM bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company loan of 1878, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at this office, or at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, at the option of the holder.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1880.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF per cent. upon the stock of this company will be paid Oct. 20, 1880. Transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30 until Oct. 21.
FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treas.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due Oct. 1, 1880, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the office of the company, No. 63 William-st., New-York. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., Fiscal Agents.

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The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

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UNION-SQUARE—DEACON CRANKETT. Matinée.
COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—OUR FIRST FAMILIES. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—AN AMERICAN GIRL. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—VARIETY. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—CARMEN. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S—AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—LAWN-TENNIS. Matinée.
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, and clear or fair weather.

The reduction of the debt during the month of September was in round numbers $9,000,000, ($8,974,891 68,) being a little above the average since the opening of the current fiscal year. The total reduction for the three months of July, August, and September is $26,578,112, and the average monthly reduction has been $8,859,370. This gradual lessening of the debt goes on so steadily that the general public hardly realizes that it is a process quite unknown in any such extent to any other of the great commercial nations. It is carried on in pursuance of a law passed in the midst of our greatest financial distress, and its maintenance forms a silent but powerful aid in advancing the public credit. It is now 15 years since our total debt reached its maximum. It was then, (Aug. 31, 1865,) $2,758,481,571. It is now $1,915,594,183, a reduction of $840,887,388. Although a considerable portion of this payment was made injudiciously at a time when taxes were high and ill-adjusted, the current payments are made without serious strain on the resources of the country and in pursuance of a conservative and practical policy.

Two minor elements of considerable interest appear in the explanation, given in our Washington dispatches, of the details of the Treasury statement. One is that the currency of the country has been increased during the month by the absorption of nearly the whole of the monthly coinage of silver dollars, and by an increase in the silver certificates of four and a half millions of dollars. This is practically an addition of about six and a half millions, which is one not to be ignored. The other is the marked increase of the revenue from imports, which was $18,072,737, or nearly $2,000,000 more than for the corresponding month last year. The Treasury still retains 48,000,000 of the standard dollars, which must sooner or later be disposed of. What the ultimate result will be if the imports of the country continue to increase, as they constantly tend to do, with the additions to the currency, can readily be divined. It must be to bring the whole of the currency down to the level of value of the least valuable of its component parts. The fact that the country is using, at present, a little more than formerly of silver at par does not change the situation.

An interesting glimpse at the manner in which the public lands of the United States are being disposed of is obtained in the abstract of the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office which is published this morning. The most significant item is the amount of land entered under the Homestead law, which rises above 6,000,000 acres, representing some 40,000 distinct entries. As the law is carefully framed to secure the occupation of this land by permanent settlers, who must actually cultivate it, and, to a certain extent, improve it, the number of persons provided within the year with a home and means of support is not far from 200,000. At the same time, 2,000,000 acres are reported under timber culture entries, which represent a considerable advance in the efficacy of the law for encouraging the planting of timber. The locations under military bounty warrants were comparatively insignificant, only reaching 88,522 acres. These three classes of entries, which are practically gifts by the Nation to those specially deserving or needy of the means of livelihood, amount to about eight and a quarter millions of acres, and represent a cash market value of not less than $20,000,000 for the year—an item which those who think that our Government neglects its charitable duties would do well to consider.

The Sultan's effort to break up the European combination has been made, and has failed. The extreme measure of an appearance before Constantinople, indeed, contemplated by England and Russia, is deferred for the present, through the non-sympathy of their more moderate colleagues, but, on the other hand, the three Governments which the Porte was most confident of winning have all stopped short of the desired point. Germany has replied to the Sultan's appeal by hinting in polite official language that the treaty of Berlin must be carried out. France, while hanging back as markedly as ever from decisive action, has just announced her determination "not to separate from the European concert." Austria, although hampered by a strong Hungarian reaction against further intervention, similar to that which opposed the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878, is still true to her allies. In the face of such a combination, which cannot now draw back for very shame, Turkey's wisest course is to submit.

The speech of Secretary SCHURZ to the Germans of Cleveland last evening was worthy of the speaker and of his audience. It was a clear and candid review of the work of the Republican Administration judged by business principles. The Democrats demand a change. Mr. SCHURZ showed that the affairs of the Government had been managed with such care, honesty, and efficiency that the loss to the people was reduced to nearly nothing, and he very properly asked why any intelligent man should desire this changed. He admitted, and justly, that the public service had not been so completely and systematically reorganized as it ought to have been, but under the organization as it is, it had been conducted with vigilance, honesty, and skill. It is very certain that if it passes into Democratic hands not only will there be no completer reorganization, but that which has been accomplished will be undone, and the old system will be more carelessly and less purely executed. Mr. SCHURZ also examined the financial policy of the two parties and the prospect which each of them holds out of peace at home and abroad. He spoke to an immense audience and was received with great enthusiasm.

SOME SIGNIFICANT CHANGES.

Ex-Secretary MCCULLOCH, in presiding at the Cooper Institute meeting the other evening, took occasion to confess that four years ago he had some doubt whether a change in the control of the national Administration would not be a good thing, but the events which have occurred since then leave no such doubt in his mind at this time. He is not the only one that has been cured of that feeling. Many who prided themselves on their independence in politics were seriously disposed to that view before the nominations were made in 1876, and some of them had not recovered from the disposition at the time of the election. Mr. SCHURZ, who is entering so heartily into the work of the canvass this year, and doing such effective service, was almost persuaded to be of the opposition before Mr. HAYES became the Republican candidate, and it can hardly be said that his whole heart was with the party afterward. But those who then claimed to be of the Liberal wing, or who exulted in their independence, or who were in a hesitating or uncertain state of mind, lest peradventure a change might be a good thing, are now active and earnest supporters of the Republican Party and its candidates. They have no doubt that a change, such as Democratic success would bring, would be a bad thing.

It is not of so much account to question how far the attitude of these men four years ago was justified as to consider the causes of their present frame of mind. Mr. MCCULLOCH makes the further confession that he has been converted from misgiving to admiration for the Administration of Mr. HAYES, which, he thinks, compares favorably with any that preceded it, not excepting that of WASHINGTON, "in purity, in sound judgment, in judicious firmness, and in—what is, after all, the practical test of merit—the constantly growing respect of fair-minded men, irrespective of party." Mr. SCHURZ, in his Western speeches, rests no small part of the claim to confidence which he makes for the Republican Party on the record of the present Administration. These commendations are not without justification, and they accord with the general feeling of the class of men of whom we have been speaking. The Administration of President HAYES has, on the whole, been eminently respectable. If it has shown some weakness under great pressure, if it has made claims to which it was not altogether entitled, and which it has not wholly justified, it has also been free from scandals, small and great, it has improved the character of the public service and efficiently managed the public business, and it has been in substantial accord with the best tendencies of the Republican Party.

But there would be no justice in separating the Administration from the party in according credit for what has been done and in accounting for the feeling that a change is no longer desirable. The last four years have witnessed the restoration of the finances of the Nation to a condition of comparative soundness and stability, to a condition which at least gives us for the time being the fruits of soundness and stability, and not only justifies the general policy that has been pursued, but demonstrates the desirability of supplying its defects and making its results enduring. This process met with a most formidable resistance, and could have been carried thus far only with the aid of a firm and determined support. The resistance came from the Democratic Party chiefly, the support came from the Republican Party almost wholly. The results redound to the credit of the Administration, but certainly not less so to the party that made them possible. This affords one solid ground for confidence in that party, and of apprehension of the consequences of a change giving the other control. The fact is also recognized that the work is not complete, and that there is every assurance that the Republicans would finish it, and every reason to fear that the Democrats would not only fail to do so, but would imperil what has been accomplished. Moreover, the improvement in the public service and the general efficiency of the Administration have been largely due to demands coming from the Republican Party, and have had its constant aid and support. It is in favor of making secure what has been achieved, and putting it on a permanent basis, beyond the reach of future political changes. It has declared for this, and though there is little to expect in the way of help from some of its leaders, all there is to be hoped for must come from the party now in control of the Administration. There is reason to believe that it can be brought up to the work to be done. But the Democracy is wedded to the spoils system, and eager for a new distribution of offices. Its success would overthrow what has been gained and defer indefinitely the prospect of definitive reform.

But while the record of the Republican Party has been improving, and its claims to confidence have been strengthened, the Democracy has been revealing its character and purposes in a way to produce distrust. Not only has this appeared in its course with reference to the finances and such administrative affairs as have been under its control, but in the countenance which it lends to frauds upon the ballot-box and outrages upon the electoral rights of the people, and in its complete domination by those who are hostile to the fundamental principles on which the restored Union is based. The reasons against a change in party control have been accumulating in the record and attitude of both parties. This has determined the position of those Republicans who four years ago were disposed to stand apart and call themselves Liberals or Independents. There have been certain other personal changes that are not without significance. While such high-minded Republicans as Mr. MCCULLOCH and Mr. SCHURZ have been strengthened in the faith and relieved of all doubt, a class of sordid self-seekers like Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SICKLES, who have been virtually cast out by the party or deprived of all hope of advancement within it, have returned to their old affiliation with the Democrats. Their only chance is in the system of spoils, their only hope in a defeat of reform. Their loss is a gain for the party they have left.

ROBERT BURNS.

Among the Immortals there are few whose title to fame seems to be so slender as that of ROBERT BURNS, while there is none to whom the verdict of each succeeding generation more decidedly accords that undying homage which no mutations of taste, language, or circumstance can affect. A dozen short poems and two score of songs represent nearly all of the work of BURNS which is absolutely free from coarseness, slovenliness, or commonplace. In that pure residuum of his genius, much of the significance and some of the melody are appreciable only to a Scottish ear, and there are phrases whose full measure of quaint or tender suggestiveness even many of his own countrymen fail to catch, either because they are peculiar to a district or have gone the way of much else that is characteristic in Lowland Scottish speech. And yet, outside of the few greatest names in the poesy of all ages, there is none who has furnished so fruitful a theme for his brother poets, and not even excepting the rulers in the realms of song, there is none who exercises so potent a spell over the imagination and affection of common men as ROBERT BURNS.

The sources of BURNS's power are, in one sense, not far to seek. The man reveals himself in his verse in all his fitful intensity, his passionate tenderness, his defiant pride, his wayward weakness. BURNS had no need to nurse his melancholy to inspire his muse, or to draw on his fancy for darker hues to his despair. The cry that was wrung from his own aching heart had no tone of simulated anguish, no suggestion of mere histrionic indignation. With a nature as keenly sensitive to its own errors as to the callous injustice or the pretentious hypocrisy of others, BURNS had only to find fit expression for the thoughts that struggled in him to make vocal the inarticulate moan of toiling millions, to translate into song the indestructible faith of the humblest in the essential nobility of manhood. Nor was his love of nature and dumb, unintelligent beings less fervid or less comprehensive than his sympathy with the joys and sorrows of his human kindred. To him the field mouse was a fellow-mortal, the wreck of whose carefully conceived plans helped him to point a moral on the vanity of human forethought, and even the mountain daisy became, in its uprooting and burial, a symbol of the fate of the erring mortal who was the instrument of its doom. To all the sights and sounds of nature, from the "wimplin' burnie" singing in the glen to the angry linn leaping and thundering over the precipice; from the "laverock" springing from the meadow to the owl crooning amid the ruins of the haunted kirk; from the dew-spangled hill-side at dawn to the golden radiance of the "corn-rigs" dimly seen through the "lang Summer gloamin'," or brightly illumined by the harvest moon—to all these and much more of the pervasive loveliness of his native Kyle, BURNS presented the sympathetic soul of the true poet. The embodiment of the half-weird, half-humorous superstitions which clustered around "Hallowe'en," the heartfelt devotion which sanctified "The Cotter's Saturday Night;" the bitter scorn of sham religion whose outspokenness becomes coarse in the portrayal of the "Holy Fair," or in the parody of "Holy Willie's Prayer," and the almost Shakespearean grasp of the grotesque and the terrible which is manifested in "Tam o' Shanter," would alone have stamped BURNS as a spirit finely touched and nobly endowed. And yet the wonder still recurs that this Ayrshire plowman—Scotsman to the core, and satisfied, if only "for auld Scotia's sake," he could "sing a sang at least"—should be the daily companion and mentor, nay, even the idol, of many thousands of men to whom Scotland is not more familiar than Greece, and who can but painfully translate the Doric strength and sweetness of the phraseology of BURNS by the aid of a glossary.

SHELLEY may not have had a less passionate love of nature, or a less consuming sense of the bitterness of "man's inhumanity to man," but SHELLEY strikes no chord in the hearts of humble folk whose sense of beauty or of justice has not been developed by sedulous culture. BYRON may not have been less of a born Radical, and may have thrown the light of his genius into profounder depths of human or universal unrest than the Scottish poet, but the fame of BYRON is at the mercy of the critics—is not enshrined in the heart of the people. The fellowship of man for which BURNS pleaded was the ideal of a toiler of the earth, and it will touch the hearts of his brother toilers till human brotherhood requires no protection from statutes, no definition in Constitutions. The nameless charm of fields and woods and hills which stirred his soul to song was that which common men may feel and confusedly try to express. The struggle of passion against principle, of impulse with reason, of the flesh with the spirit of which the life of BURNS was an epitome, and of which his poetry is a reflex, was waged on a plane which men of all succeeding generations can understand as readily as the spiritual history of the Hebrew psalmist or the intellectual weariness of the author of Ecclesiastes. No truer exponent of that democracy which will outlive all changes of political nomenclature, no more eloquent and persuasive exponent of the rights of man, has ever lived than ROBERT BURNS. And no erring human brother has, while pursuing evil, more clearly set forth his perceptions of good than that great-souled and warm-hearted Scotsman whose memory New-York honors to-day. It may be doubtful whether those who know and study the poetry of BURNS will increase with the passing years, but it is certain that no shrine of departed genius will have in all coming time a circle of more ardent worshipers or will seem more thoroughly in its true place than that which will to-day be set up among the progressive and freedom-loving American people.

THE KING'S MOUNTAIN CENTENARY.

Few of the minor battles of the American Revolution are more worthy of centennial commemoration than the action at King's Mountain, fought Oct. 7, 1780. The victory there won by the patriot forces struck terror to the Tories, who, under the protecting presence of CORNWALLIS, were swarming in the Carolinas; it gave the first check to the proposed march of CORNWALLIS through North Carolina, near whose border it was fought; above all, coming directly after the rout of GATES's army, at Camden, it revived the disheartened fragments of that army, and turned the tide of colonial disasters at the South.

In 1780 the war which, breaking out in Massachusetts, had been successively transferred during a five years' struggle from the New-England and the Middle States to the Southern, had now definitely found its chief sphere of operations in the latter. During the year previous the British had overrun and reduced the inhabited parts of Georgia and Florida, and a considerable part of South Carolina, while a combined attack of the French and American forces upon Savannah was repulsed with great loss, PULASKI being killed, D'ESTAING and other high officers wounded, and the attacking forces utterly broken up. In the Spring of 1780, Sir HENRY CLINTON besieged and captured Charleston, with all its garrison, while a force of Virginia troops under BUFORD, who had been marching to its relief, but retreated on news of its surrender, were overtaken by TARLETON's cavalry and cut to pieces. Save for the operations of partisan rangers under SUMTER and MARION, active hostilities had almost ceased by the Summer of 1780, in the Carolinas and in Georgia, and CLINTON reported that "the inhabitants from every quarter declare their allegiance to the King, and offer their services in arms." CORNWALLIS, who succeeded him in command on his return to New-York, reported that he had no opposition worth speaking of.

Meanwhile, WASHINGTON, aroused to the needs of the Carolinas, dispatched thither all the Maryland and Delaware troops of his own army, under DE KALB, and these were reinforced by Virginia troops, the command of the entire Southern forces being vested by Congress in Gen. GATES. CORNWALLIS promptly marched from Charleston to meet GATES, and the two armies encountered each other at Camden. The American forces, who largely outnumbered the British, consisted of two Maryland brigades, and the Delaware troops on the right, the North Carolina brigades in the centre, and the Virginians on the left. DE KALB made something of a stand, but the whole of GATES's army was swept from the field, in irreparable rout, with the loss of all its artillery and most of its baggage, many surrendering as prisoners, and the rest dispersing. DE KALB was mortally wounded. To crown the disaster, a few days later, Aug. 20, TARLETON routed the forces of SUMTER, capturing about three hundred of them, and so breaking up coherent opposition in South Carolina.

Only by thus sketching the overthrow of the American forces in the South can the true value of King's Mountain to the patriot cause be appreciated. The village is in North Carolina, but the mountain, the scene of the battle, a few miles distant, on the other side of the boundary. To reap the full fruits of his triumph at Camden, CORNWALLIS moved north, re-establishing British supremacy as he marched. He dispatched Major FERGUSON, with a battalion of about six score regulars, to stir up and recruit the Tories of the mountain regions, which that officer did with so much ease that he had soon swelled his forces to over a thousand men, some of whom are accused of committing great atrocities on their countrymen. But if Tories were abundant in the Carolinas, patriots were more so. They rose in the rear of CORNWALLIS, when that commander had pushed on to Charlotte and Salisbury in North Carolina, and SUMTER and MARION again found themselves in command of large bodies of rangers. In the mountain regions they were no less vigilant, and at length, under Cols. WILLIAMS and CAMPBELL, enough volunteers were collected to outnumber FERGUSON and compel his retreat. A picked column of nine or ten hundred men, pushing on in advance, found him posted at King's Mountain on the afternoon of Oct. 7, and began the attack on all sides. Placing himself at the head of his handful of regulars, on whom he had his main reliance, FERGUSON charged his assailants, and drove them at first, but was quickly caught by cross-fire. In an hour more the Americans had gained the advantage of position, FERGUSON was killed, and his Tory allies demoralized. When the firing ceased, 456 of FERGUSON's forces are said to have been dead or severely wounded. The rest were spared, except that ten were hanged the next day. The total loss of the Americans is said to have been less than a hundred killed and wounded.

The effect of this victory was decided. Lord CORNWALLIS at once retreated southerly, and the patriots of the mountain region, who had rallied from both Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, and what are now Tennessee and Kentucky, were greatly inspirited. The cause at the South received a new impetus, and the good result of King's Mountain, reaching beyond the immediate destruction of FERGUSON's forces, were plainly seen in the next battle of the war, the defeat of TARLETON by MORGAN the following January, in the same region, at Cowpens. The people of Charlotte and its vicinity, who have undertaken to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of King's Mountain, do not err in claiming for it historic importance; it ranks among those battles in which the numbers engaged do not indicate the full moral value of the results achieved.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

The Berlin conference which decided to give Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, also decided to present Greece with a strip of Turkish territory, including a few good-sized towns and a sea-port or two. The conference may have made mistakes, but there is no doubt that its heart was in the right place. The great powers who composed it were generous and free-handed to an extent that has rarely been equaled even by our most liberal bank Cashiers. They were as ready to give away towns and Provinces that did not belong to them as an Alderman is to vote away the money of the tax-payers. Had the great powers undertaken to divide Greece among the Turks, the Austrians, and the Italians, we might have heard some silly sentimentalist insisting that the powers had no right to be liberal with Greek territory, but as they confined themselves strictly to giving away Turkish territory, and as the Turks have notoriously no rights which anybody is bound to respect, the conduct of the Berlin conference was beyond praise.

Still, while we must applaud the motives of the conference, it cannot be denied that its action is leading to a great deal of confusion and bloodshed. The gift of Dulcigno to Montenegro will almost inevitably bring about war between Turkey and Montenegro, and if the great powers attempt to compel the Turks and Albanians to relinquish the town, the first step must be to knock Dulcigno to pieces with the guns of the fleet, and the second to knock Constantinople about the ears of the Sultan. As to the present made to Greece, it is very plain that Greece will have to fight in order to gain possession of it. The Turks obstinately refuse to have their Provinces given away without their consent, and they will yield up the territory which the Greeks covet only on compulsion. Thus we see that the generosity of the great powers will probably bring about two or three simultaneous wars, and perhaps it would have been as well if the powers had restrained their generous impulses and attended strictly to their own business.

The success of the Greeks in obtaining a gift of new territory was, like the success of a certain importunate person mentioned in Scripture, due not to their necessity but to their persistency. They have been clamoring for a new frontier so long that finally, when the Berlin conference met to give away things, the Greeks were given what they wanted, in the hope that they would keep quiet for a little while. In point of fact, Greece really deserved nothing. Half a century ago Greece obtained her independence by the interference of the then great powers, and she has never known what to do with it. She has virtually no commerce, no manufactures, and no industry of any kind, except the reaping of tourists whom she has not sown. When a steamer lands at the Piræus, the Cabinet Ministers and leading Generals can make a few drachmæ by driving tourists up to Athens and charging them such sums as they can be made to pay, and occasionally the Treasury Department can secretly confiscate a carpet-bag, or even a trunk, and thus secure a little revenue for the struggling Kingdom. The principal resource of the Greeks is, however, the bold British tourist who ventures out to Marathon or Thermopylæ. The reserves of the Greek Army instantly descend from the mountains, seize him, and hold him for ransom. If two or three English tourists are thus caught in the course of a year, the Greek Chancellor of the Exchequer is enabled to present a budget which shows a very respectable revenue, but in less fortunate years a deficit is almost certain, and the Government assures the rest of Europe that without an increase of territory Greece cannot overcome her financial difficulties.

While there is nothing in the conduct of Greece which entitles her to favors, it is reasonably certain that an increase of territory would be worse than useless to her. The inhabitants of the Provinces which the Berlin conference undertook to give to Greece have been robbed for many years by the Turks. Everybody concedes that the Greeks are astute and accomplished robbers, but even they cannot find anything to glean in a field which the Turkish Government has cultivated for centuries. When the Turks withdraw from the territory now claimed by Greece—if they ever do withdraw—there will not be 75 cents left in the whole of it. The Greeks will simply enter into possession of a tract of country out of the way of all possible tourists, and absolutely worthless for Greek purposes. Even the ablest Greek would think it hopeless to attempt to make a living by kidnapping Thessalian peasants, whom no one would care to ransom, and it may even be thought advisable by the retreating Turks to leave no Thessalian peasants behind them.

Nevertheless, Greece is determined to fight for her new boundary line, and is now calling out her troops and trying to induce her King to come home and lead them. It is said that the Army now consists of no less than seventy-five thousand men, and that there is scarcely a single brigand left in civil life, so thoroughly has the work of calling out the reserves been done. Probably this army will drive the Turks out of the disputed territory, especially if the Sultan is at the same time occupied with fighting Montenegro and the six European powers, but after the new Greek frontier has been conquered, the Greeks will be as discontented and bankrupt as ever.

What the Berlin conference should have done for Greece, had there been an intelligent determination to help that undesirable country, would have been to supply her with four good tourists annually, to be ransomed by the combined powers. British tourists would not have been absolutely necessary, since all the Greeks demand is that a tourist when captured shall be promptly and handsomely ransomed. The same man might act as a tourist four times a year, though it would be necessary for him to change his name each time in order to avoid unpleasant comments by the libertine European press. Such a man could readily be hired for, say, $2,000 annually. It should be made his duty to visit the plains of Marathon and to be captured like an ordinary British tourist. The great powers would then ransom him for $50,000, and a few months later he would be captured again and ransomed for a similar sum. Thus at a cost of $2,000 for salary and $200,000 for ransoms, the powers could make Greece a happy, contented, and flourishing State. This would be vastly cheaper than it will be to send a fleet to Constantinople to compel the Sultan to cede the new frontier to the Greeks, and would, moreover, avoid war, with its attendant cost and misery. Two hundred and two thousand dollars a year is a ridiculously small sum when divided between England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia, and is a mere nothing in comparison with the daily cost of keeping a fleet in readiness for action.

It is not yet too late to call a new conference which could undo the ill-judged work of the Berlin conference, and could satisfy Greece by the substantial grant of four yearly tourists instead of the miserable mockery of a new frontier line. Perhaps the Dulcigno business might be settled in the same practical spirit. At any rate, a war between Greece and Turkey can be avoided and the prosperity of the former State secured by a revision of the work of the conference.

The Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New-York, Messrs. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, and RICHARD U. SHERMAN, in their eleventh report, announce a steady advance and improvement in all departments of their work, and it is satisfactory to know that the rivers and lakes of the State have been in a measure replenished. One of the great difficulties, however, that is met with is a reckless disregard of the laws. However well disposed or anxious the people may be in any locality to protect the fisheries, there are persons who selfishly destroy the young fish of to-day, indifferent as to the wants of the public in the future. As population increases fisheries can be more rapidly impoverished than in former years. As soon, then, as a river is stocked by the Commissioners, care should be exercised so that it is not over-fished. The Commissioners suggest that under such circumstances "for some years all fishing should be forbidden until the imported colony get well established and have multiplied, and even then certain restrictions should be maintained, for no natural means of supply can equal the drain upon even a good fishery in the present condition of the population." The suggestion made by the Commissioners is that the period of fishing should be limited. There is really no limit to the extent of water in the State which might be benefited by fish-culture, but the expense of supplying even a small part of the 466,457 acres of river, pond, and stream which the State possesses would be money wasted unless the laws are respected. The Commissioners are desirous of enlisting volunteer efforts to discourage illegitimate fishing, and to awaken an overwhelming sentiment in favor of protecting the streams. At the last session of the Legislature it was understood that by the appointment of the new Commissioner, Mr. E. G. BLACKFORD, an effort would be made to increase fish both inland and on the sea-board of Long Island. An examination of the island has already been made. The notable decrease in Spanish mackerel and many other sea fish has frequently been discussed in these columns, and it is to be hoped that in time the labors of the Commissioners will be directed toward the enriching of the sea waters in our immediate proximity.

The controversy between Gen. DI CESNOLA and Mr. G. L. FEUARDENT in regard to a statuette in the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been again opened. In the *Art Amateur* for October a picture is given of a statuette identical in form with the one in the Cesnola collection. The authenticity of this new statuette is unquestioned. This new figure, which enters somewhat like a Nemesis rather than an Elpis, is some thirteen inches in height. The one in the Cesnola collection measures something over eight inches. The last comer is certainly of the same age, is just as ugly, is made out of the same sand-stone, and is ornamented precisely after the manner of the statuette in dispute. As in the Cesnola statuette, the right hand is broken off, but the left hand holds the dress, and the dress only, and there is no possible sign of a mirror there. The whole details of the new statuette can be studied. It is exceedingly distasteful to draw a conclusion from an inspection of this double of the Elpis which would be prejudicial to the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is not asserted that by him the character of the statuette in the museum was changed. But the inference drawn must be that originally the mirror as it is now found on the first statuette never belonged to it. As to how it was put there does not enter into the question. If it was intended for a restoration, it was a very stupid archæological blunder. It should be remembered that the ancients were wonderfully conservative. Types were made and followed exactly for centuries. Then, again, though the old artists of the better epochs did not slight their work, (RUSKIN notwithstanding,) inferior artists, like the Cyprians, never lavished their labor on that portion of a statue or statuette which was not prominently displayed. If it was a god or goddess, the salient emblems or particular attributes were imparted to them. To cite what Mr. FEUARDENT wrote some time ago in the *Art Amateur*, and where he is undoubtedly correct: "I can state most positively that the side of the statuette where to-day a mirror is found was left unworked. This is generally the case in antiquities, where such parts are left unfinished as are not in view." To bring the whole matter down to the perception of the most unarchæological person, this is what seems quite certain: that there is another statuette, identical, as to age, with the Cesnola figure, coined, one might say, in the same mint; a perfect duplicate in every way, which has no mirror. This being the case, it seems to follow that the figure in the Metropolitan Museum has no right to a mirror.

Having succeeded last Winter in our State Legislature, it is understood that a number of the officers of the leading American fire insurance companies intend to carry on a canvass to induce the Legislatures of the other States of the Union to prohibit foreign fire insurance from doing business within their borders unless they have deposited in this country assets to the amount of $500,000. Laws of this kind cannot, of course, be retroactive, and hence the English, French, and German companies that have been admitted on a lower basis will not be troubled by them; but the intention is to make it in the future much more difficult for a foreign company to do business here than for one of our local companies. Thus, for example, a company from West Virginia having a capital of $200,000 can open an office in this City without removing a penny of its capital beyond the State line, while an English company that wished to do business here would have to deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance $500,000 at Albany in State or national bonds. This distinction is made on the assumed ground that the policy-holders need protection, but if experience is to be taken as a guide, the plea is wholly an assumption. There has not been a case in the memory of the present business generation where a foreign office failed to pay its just debts in this country in full, an assertion that no one would think of making of our own companies. But, in reality, the law was pushed through the Legislature last Winter, not for the protection of the policy-holders, but for the benefit of the companies. These foreign offices have carried on their affairs more economically than our local institutions, and consequently have held their own while the latter have lost money. To limit the competition, the provision referred to has been made, and by it American capital will in the future be protected against any further competition than that which it now suffers from, for it will rarely happen that a company will at the outset wish to send over here this large amount of money. We might add that from the stand-point of the policy-holder, the restriction is an absurd one, for a New-York merchant would ordinarily rather take his chances of collecting his losses by a lawsuit from a company that had its head-quarters in London than from one that had its chief office at Wheeling.

The murder of Lord MOUNTMORRES took place precisely in the district where the author of that excellent story "Castle Daly," which excited so much interest a few years ago, lays the scene of a similar crime. Ebor Hall, as the unfortunate nobleman's seat is called, is situated on a strip of land forming the northern shore of Lough Corrib and the southern of Lough Mask. A subterraneous communication between these lakes serves as an escape for the waters of Lough Mask, which, after passing through a series of caverns, rise again near the town of Cong, which is situated on an island formed by the several openings from the subterranean river. The chief of these openings rises in a great body from a depth of 75 feet, forming a powerful eddy which turns two large mills. The approaches are over three bridges. In the town are vestiges of the Abbey where RODERIC O'CONOR spent the last 15 years of his life. He was the last native King of all Ireland. The chief owner of the district is Lord ARDILAUN, whose father, Sir BENJAMIN GUINNESS, bought up nearly 20,000 acres of the incumbered estate of a nobleman, and has made it one of the best cared for properties in the world. Lord MOUNTMORRES appears by the Parliamentary land report to have owned altogether in Ireland only 800 acres, which returned £121 a year. He represents that impecunious class of nobles which have served to bring ridicule upon the Irish peerage. They were the result of the easy way in which men were made Irish peers in the last century. It is notorious that when GEORGE III. refused to permit a man's carriage to drive down a certain private road in London, he added: "But I'll make him an Irish peer, if he pleases," and he did please. A good many men accepted the honor with the hope, which sometimes proved well founded, that it would prove a stepping-stone to the English peerage. Property in Galway has since 1850 changed hands more than anywhere else in Ireland. The great Eyre estate is now chiefly owned by a Scotchman, Mr. POLLOK, who has over 20,000 acres. The largest property is that of Mr. RICHARD BERRIDGE, of London. It appears by the list of addresses of Galway proprietors that a large proportion reside outside of the county, some in other parts of Ireland, some in England. The county contains 1,236 land-owners and a million and a half of acres. The recent murder is scarcely likely to encourage other landlords to reside, more especially in view of the terror pervading Ebor Hall, as described in a telegram yesterday, in which it is asserted that the undertakers' men from Galway were afraid to perform their duties toward the dead, and that Lady MOUNTMORRES did not dare to leave the house, and was apprehensive of the funeral cortége being molested. The poor lady probably calls to mind that this happened in the case of Sir J. JUDKIN-FITZGERALD some years ago, when the coffin had to be taken back to the house, and was ultimately interred at night, under a strong guard of constables, who watched it for days afterward. In all this we see in Ireland to-day the sins of the fathers visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations. The grandson pays the penalty for his grandfather's oppression, prodigacy, and utter lack of a sense of duty. If any one wishes to see an explanation of what is happening to-day, let him read ARTHUR YOUNG's "Tour in Ireland" a century ago.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Democratic is the same party of low morals everywhere. In this City they draw lots, and in Kentucky they toss up a penny.

The Democrats of Ohio are expecting ex-Gov. Tilden to be present at a meeting they are to hold in Columbus on the 9th inst. It will be surprising if they are not disappointed.

The Charleston *News* tells its readers that South Carolina will be in danger unless the Democracy take as much pains as in 1876 to see that not a vote is lost. This includes, of course, the tissue ballots.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* says that in the Republican torch-light procession in that city on Tuesday night last were six voters out of one family who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket, each and all of whom will vote for Garfield and Arthur at the coming election.

The Louisville *Commercial* believes that there are 115,000 Republican voters in Kentucky, and it thinks that a thorough canvass and a full vote would give the Republicans three Congressional districts. The State's representation in the present House is unanimously Democratic.

The Union veteran soldiers and sailors of Alabama are invited to meet in convention at Decatur on Monday, for the purpose of selecting 10 delegates, (one for each Congressional district and two for the State at large,) to the Union Veterans' National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on Thursday, 7th inst., under the call of Gen. Grant. Every ex-Federal soldier and sailor in the State is earnestly requested to be "present or accounted for."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* appears to be getting desperate, and gives out this direful threat: "We give notice now that unless the men who have been intrusted with the management of our political affairs shall speedily take measures to make effective Virginia's undoubted preference as to the Presidency, we will join in an appeal directly to the people for an unmistakable expression of their opinions, without regard to the wishes and designs of leaders of parties or factions."

Ex-State Senator W. P. Moseley has consented to a request from a large number of Republican citizens, of the Seventh District of Virginia, to become a candidate for Representative in Congress. The Staunton *Virginian* says that he is a colored man of intelligence and probity, and

stands well in Goochland County, where he resides, but it thinks that as the District Convention decided not to make a nomination, it is inadvisable for a Republican at this time to announce himself.

An indignant Democrat thus writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal: "It is not Democratic doctrine nor practice to toss up nickels to determine by whom this—the commercial—metropolis of Kentucky is to be represented in the American Congress. The people have always been able to select their Representatives without resorting to chuck-a-luck or dice, and the gentlemen who yesterday undertook to usurp their rights will learn too late that such methods are not approved by the voters of this district."

Mr. W. C. Wickham, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Republican State Committee, issued, immediately upon his return home from this City, a circular embodying a letter from the Hon. Marshall Jewell, in which that committee is asked to use all honorable efforts to carry Virginia for Garfield and Arthur. Mr. Wickham, therefore, calls upon the Republicans of the State to do their duty in this canvass, and cast their votes solidly for the Garfield and Arthur Electoral ticket and for the Republican candidates for Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. MAPLESON'S OPERA SEASON.

The official circular for the season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music has been received, and is a readable and interesting document. With his ample resources and managerial experience, Mr. Mapleson is now recognized as the most acceptable impresario who has appeared in New-York for many years. To him we are indebted for the appearance of a number of the most eminent artists on the lyric stage, and the liberality of his management in the mounting of the various operas, the superb orchestra, and the full chorus he provides, fairly entitle him to the kindly consideration of the musical public. Considering all the vicissitudes inevitably attendant on the production of opera, Mr. Mapleson may fairly claim attention in his announcements for the coming season by reason of his achievements in the past, and the indications now are that New-York is to enjoy one of the most brilliant series of Italian operas that has ever been known. During the Summer there have been some alterations and improvements made in the Academy of Music, two rows of seats in the parquet and some boxes up stairs having been added, and the stage carried back a few feet, which gives increased room for the orchestra. The decided success of Boito's new opera, "Mefistofele," in London has been on several occasions noticed in THE TIMES, and the announcement of its performance here is naturally a principal feature in Mr. Mapleson's circular. The best critical opinions are that Boito has well deserved the commendations universally expressed as to the merits of his work, and that no opera since Gounod's "Faust" has won such immediate and positive success. It is to be given with nearly the same cast and effects as in London, and cannot fail to be the most interesting event of the musical season. The répertoire from which Mr. Mapleson proposes to supply his patrons consists of 27 operas, including "Lucia," "Carmen," "Aida," "Roberto il Diavolo," "Traviata," "Il Barbiere," "Les Huguenots," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Rigoletto," "La Favorita," "Der Freischütz," "Lohengrin," "Ruy Blas," "Mignon," "La Forza del Destino," "Il Trovatore," "Il Talismano," "Faust," "Martha," "La Sonnambula," "Dinorah," "Linda," "Il Flauto Magico," and "Mefistofele."

The principal artists whom Mr. Mapleson announces are either well known and highly appreciated here, or, in the cases of a few strangers, come with the indorsement of the leading operas in London and Italy. Mme. Gerster, whose name is prominent among the soprani, will be welcomed back to this scene of her most brilliant triumphs, and Mlle. Valleria, who fairly worked her way last season to a distinguished position, and enjoyed an unusual but well-deserved popularity, are in the list. The others named are Mme. Marie Louise Swift, Mlle. Montesini, Mlle. Isidore Martinez, Mlle. Valerga, and Mlle. Lorenzini-Gianoli, who is said to be a dramatic soprano of rare ability. The list of contralti includes Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mlle. Anna de Belocca, and Mlle. Ricci. The latter young lady will be remembered as a member of the Strakosch troupe last season. The company, though unusually strong in the above-named feminine artists, contains among the men a powerful array from which to draw. Signor Campanini is at the head of the list, and the mere announcement of his appearance will be enough to insure the success of the season. Signor Ravelli is another of the tenors. It will be remembered that this young artist won an instant success on his first appearance in London. The other tenors, who are all known here, will be Signori Runcio, Lazzarini, Rinaldi, and Grazzi. As to baritones, Mr. Mapleson can claim two of the best artists that have ever been in New-York in Signori Galassi and Del Puente. As to Signor Bellati, the new member of the troupe, there is no information beyond the fact of his engagement. The basses will be Signor Monti, whom we know in New-York, and three new artists, Signori Ordinas, Corsini, and Novara. The last-named gentleman is reputed to be an artist of exceptional merit. The chorus is to be under the direction of Signor Zarini, the chorus-master of La Scala, Milan, and a most significant announcement is made in the statement that Signor Arditi is to be the conductor. To no one was so much credit due last season, at the Academy of Music, as to Signor Arditi. He has the rare art of control of his forces. The movements of his baton mean something, and are watched and obeyed by every one under his direction, and his good taste and thorough musical knowledge make him an invaluable conductor.

The season will commence on Monday evening, Oct. 18, with Donizetti's "Lucia," in which the principal parts will be assumed by Mme. Gerster, Signor Ravelli, Signor Galassi, and Signor Monti. It was in this opera that Signor Ravelli made his début in London. "La Favorita" will be sung on Wednesday, the 20th, by Miss Cary, Mlle. Martinez, and Signori Campanini, Del Puente, and Novara, a superb cast, which could not be improved upon at any opera-house in any country. All these announcements promise a most interesting season of opera, and Mr. Mapleson should receive sufficient encouragement to lead him to even improve on what he already promises. It is stated that the office of the Academy of Music will be opened to receive subscriptions for the season on and after Wednesday, the 6th inst., and that the sale of tickets for nightly representations will begin on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Tony Pastor and his interesting company will be seen for the last two times at the Grand Opera-house to-day.

"La Fille du Tambour-Major" will be sung for the last times this afternoon and this evening at the Standard Theatre.

"Deacon Crankett," at the Union-Square Theatre, and "As You Like It," at Wallack's Theatre, will be played for the first time at matinées to-day.

"Fatinitza" has won a deserved success at the hands of the Boston Opera Company, and will undoubtedly be heard for some time at Booth's Theatre. It will be sung at the matinée to-day in addition to the regular evening performance.

Among the passengers who have returned this week from a European vacation trip is Mr. Archibald MacMartin, the well-known critic and proprietor of the New-York Musical Review. Though his visit has been in a comparatively unmusical season, Mr. MacMartin has made some interesting contributions to current musical correspondence, and has had several opportunities to listen to good performances abroad, and to contrast them with those we have at home. In Dresden he heard "Les Huguenots," "Oberon," and Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," all of which were given in a thorough manner, so far as the artists were concerned, though the latter work is considerably abridged from the original, which takes from five to six hours in performance. In Berlin, Mr. MacMartin describes vividly the musical pleasures of Kroll's, where they played Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and Mozart's "Don Juan," and at the Royal Opera Beethoven's immortal "Fidelio." But in Munich "The Magic Flute" and "Lohengrin" were given with a completeness and excellence not to be heard elsewhere, and in the case of "Lohengrin" in striking contrast to the slip-shod performance in London, where so eminent an artist as Mme. Albani was the Elsa. Altogether, Mr. MacMartin's experiences abroad have been that while in matters of detail there is much to admire in the German representations of grand opera, the average of musical performances here in New-York is high and will not suffer by contrast with such orchestral work as is heard in London or on the Continent.

THE CONTEST IN THE CITY.

LINCOLN UNION MASS-MEETING IN ABINGDON-SQUARE.

PARADE OF UNIFORMED ORGANIZATIONS OF THE IXth ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—SPEECHES BY MAJOR BULLARD, GEN. ANSON G. M'COOK, AND OTHERS.

One of the largest district mass-meetings of the present campaign was held last evening in Abingdon-square, under the auspices of the Lincoln Union, of the Ninth Ward. The club-rooms and other buildings in the square were brilliantly illuminated. Another feature of the demonstration was a parade of uniformed organizations, comprising the Ninth Assembly District Boys in Blue, the Jacobus Battery, the First Presidential Vote Association, the Fifth Assembly District Lincoln Union Battery, and the McCook Battery of the Thirteenth Assembly District. Mr. Andrew J. Campbell presided at the speakers' stand. The Hon. Rush Burgess, of Virginia, who was first introduced to the assemblage of 2,000 persons, arraigned the Democratic Party for aiding the rebellion and attempting to lower the flag of the Union. The Republican Party was, he said, created to save the Union, to perpetuate liberty in behalf of the masses of the people, and it had thus far been true to its mission. Major Willard Bullard delivered a spirited address, in which he spoke at length on the tariff question, explaining the difference between the protective measures now in force and the revenue tariff recommended in the platform of the Democratic Convention. He was followed by Gen. Anson G. McCook, who received an enthusiastic greeting. The election of the Democratic candidates, he remarked, would mean something more than the going out of the Republicans and the coming in of their political opponents. It would mean that the Southern men would once again be dominant in the affairs of the Government; it would mean an improper modification of the tariff laws, and a blow against labor and industry. The policy of the Republican Party, he contended, was not to draw a Chinese wall of prohibition around the country. Its policy was now, as it always had been, to give necessary protection to labor and industry. The party opposed to it had endeavored time and again to modify the laws on the tariff question by the introduction of bills. One of these attempts to cut down the tariff was made in the Forty-fifth Congress by Fernando Wood, and the member to move for the striking out of the enacting clause of Mr. Wood's bill was James A. Garfield. Every Southern member of Congress, save three Republicans, voted against Gen. Garfield's motion. The last speaker of the evening was Col. J. W. Jones, of Brooklyn.

THE STUDENTS FOR GARFIELD.

DEBATE ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS BY THE UNIVERSITY YOUNG MEN.

Fifty-two students of the University of the City of New-York met in the chapel yesterday afternoon to discuss the political issues of the day. Mr. George H. Hazen, of the Senior Class, was chosen President. The Republican students, who were overwhelmingly in the majority, selected three of their number to represent their side, and those who favored Democratic principles appointed four speakers. When Mr. A. B. Inglis arose to make the introductory argument for the Democratic side, his adherents greeted him with loud applause. After criticising at length the "distinctive features of the Republican Party," Mr. Inglis asserted that not one plank of the platform which accompanied the nomination of Lincoln could be found in the platform of the convention which had nominated Gen. Garfield. This statement was received with mingled cheers and hisses. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that the Democratic Party would bury the dead issues of the Republican Party so deep "that the Angel Gabriel could not resurrect them." Mr. R. W. Higbie, Republican, who received a boisterous ovation from his fellows, said that while the Democracy were aiding rebellion the Republicans were putting it down and endeavoring to conduct the Government for the good of the people. When he asked the question whether it would be proper to surrender the Government into the hands of the Democratic Party, which believed that the United States are bound by bonds "as weak as a rope of sand," or to the Republican Party, which "believes that these United States are a Nation," the negative answer was deafening. Mr. William H. Smith, Democrat, insisted that Senator Conkling insulted every intelligent merchant of this City when he said that the Republican Party proposed to restore American shipping swept from the seas by Confederate cruisers. He charged the Republican Party with bringing about the loss of American commercial supremacy. The next speaker, Mr. J. S. Arndt, also a Democrat, in describing carpet-baggers, remarked that they were persons who went down South and hid untold sums of money "in the capacious darkness of their private pockets." Mr. William C. Cudlipp, Democrat, who reviewed the histories of the two parties, was followed by Mr. George M. Duncan, the last Republican speaker. He made an admirable argument for his side. There were three reasons, he said, why they should vote for Gen. Garfield. The first was because of the purity of his personal character; the second, his broad statesmanship and long experience in civil affairs; the third, because he was the candidate of the Republican Party. Intelligence and morality were on the Republican side, ignorance and crime on the Democratic. The progressive element was to be found in the Republican Party, the non-progressive in the ranks of the Democratic Party. After the close of Mr. Duncan's speech a test vote, touching the political sentiments of those present, was taken. It resulted in 29 votes being cast for Garfield, 19 for Hancock, and 1 for Weaver. The Republican students formed a Garfield and Arthur club after the adjournment of the meeting.

Xth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The large hall at No. 385 Bowery was crowded last evening by an audience of young men, as well as veterans, belonging to the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Tenth Assembly District. Julius Harburger presided, and in taking the chair, congratulated the audience that it was in quarters where the speakers were not liable to the assaults of an unruly mob. He said he had been attacked in an open-air meeting on the previous night, and he pointed to a bruise on his right temple, which he said was caused by a stone thrown by some of the mob. Mr. Charles Steckler charged the Democrats, particularly Wade Hampton, with being "the first to flap the bloody shirt," which they claimed should be buried. Capt. James Duncan said the Democratic policy in the present campaign was only the war of the rebellion being fought over again with more peaceable weapons. Addresses were also made by C. O. Baese, Daniel S. Ritter, and H. A. Matthews, and on motion of Capt. Edward M. Rosenbaum, resolutions were adopted declaring that the club would take part in the reception to Gen. Grant on his arrival in this City.

THE JERSEY CITY REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Jersey City held a well-attended meeting in the Jersey City Opera-house last evening under the auspices of the Central Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club. Several of the Republican campaign organizations signalized the meeting with a parade. B. W. Throckmorton presided. Gilbert Collins made an eloquent address of local application. C. Y. Bell, of Englewood, a New-York lawyer, made a speech in which he confined himself to the financial question. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the ticket.

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS.

The Young Men's Republican Club, of this City, will meet on Monday evening in Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue.

The Republicans of Irvington-on-the-Hudson held a mass-meeting on Thursday evening. The speakers were the Hon. Charles H. Birnie and Hon. D. Ogden Bradley. There was a very large attendance and great enthusiasm.

A grand mass-meeting and banner-raising will be held this evening at No. 504 East Twelfth-street, by the German Veteran Association of the Fourteenth Assembly District. Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, John H. Brady, Col. John R. Nugent, Major Louis Bresloff, and Major Henry H. Brown will speak.

At the meeting of the Twenty-third Assembly District Pioneer Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club at No. 2,223 Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. L. Kargé, of the Eleventh District, made an excellent speech. The various organizations in the Twenty-third District are arranging to hold a mass-meeting at Sulzer's Park and a grand parade of the Boys in Blue of Harlem.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Campaign Club was addressed last evening at their head-quarters, No. 411 Bleecker-street, by Col. J. W. Jones, of Brooklyn. At the close of the meeting the members marched in a body to Abingdon-square, where they participated in the Republican demonstration held in the open air under the auspices of the Lincoln Union of the Ninth Ward.

The Colored Central Republican Committee of this City met Thursday evening in the rooms of the Garfield and Arthur Central Campaign Committee, at the Hoffman House, and discussed the propriety of organizing a grand public demonstration of colored citizens in the Cooper Institute during October. The Rev. Henry Highland Garnet suggested the necessity of perfect harmony among the colored Republicans of the county, and advised the appointment of committees from each Assembly district to confer with the Colored General Committee, in order to assure the success of the Cooper Institute meeting. An appeal to the colored voters of the County was read and approved, and 3,500 copies of the same were ordered to be printed and distributed as a campaign document among the colored voters of the City and State.

TRYING TO END A FAST LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The condition of John McDonald, who attempted suicide Thursday evening, in the waiting-room of the Market-Street Ferry, by shooting himself twice in the breast with a revolver, is greatly improved, and the physicians at Jefferson College Hospital entertain hopes of his recovery. The doctors found one of the balls, but the other is imbedded in the left lung. At the time of committing the act, McDonald refused to give his name or address, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his design upon his life. He has since become more communicative, giving his name as above stated, and his address as Fifteenth-street, New-York City. He says he has been living a fast life for several years, and has spent all his money at faro, for wine, and with women. He had a picture with him of a woman whom he called Minnie, and whom he desired to shoot before he killed himself.

ORANGE REPUBLICANS AROUSED.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AND PROCESSION—SPEECH BY MR. POTTS.

The Republicans of Orange, N. J., had a grand rally last evening, and Frederic A. Potts, their candidate for Governor, and Phineas Jones, their candidate for Congress, participated in the proceedings. The meeting was under the management of the Second Assembly District Republican Club, of which John Gill is the Chairman, and Mark A. Ward the Secretary. At 7 o'clock Mr. Potts and Mr. Jones held a reception at the house of Mr. Gill, at the corner of Cleveland and White streets. The house was illuminated from the roof to the basement, and for over an hour a steady stream of visitors pressed into the open door. Mr. Potts made his appearance in the library at precisely 7 o'clock, leaning on the arm of Mr. Gill, by whom he was introduced to the gentlemen who had called to see him. About 500 persons attended the reception, among whom were George A. Halsey, Congressman John L. Blake, the Hon. E. S. Ransom, P. F. Quinn, and John P. Jackson.

While the reception was in progress a grand torch-light procession was forming on Main-street to escort Mr. Potts and his friends to Lincoln-Avenue Hall, where a Republican mass-meeting was to be held. It was after 8 o'clock before the procession started, and the street was crowded with spectators from the time when the first torch appeared until the line moved. About 400 men were in line, dressed in the uniform of the Boys in Blue, and as they marched up Main-street they were greeted with loud cheers by the crowd which lined the sidewalks. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the procession reached the house of Mr. Gill, where Mr. Potts and his friends were in waiting to receive it. When the right of the line arrived, Mr. Potts, Mr. Gill, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Williams entered an open carriage and took their place in the procession. From this time until Lincoln-Avenue Hall was reached the light of the torches was accompanied by the glare of rockets and Roman candles. The streets were thronged with citizens of Orange and South Orange, who cheered loudly as the carriage in which Mr. Potts was seated passed. It was after 9 o'clock when the procession reached Lincoln-Avenue Hall, which had been crowded since 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Potts, Mr. Jones, and the speakers of the evening had to crowd their way through a throng of persons which blockaded the entrance. Their appearance was the signal for a burst of applause which fairly shook the walls of the building.

Mr. Potts, after he had been introduced by Mr. King, stepped to the front of the platform and was greeted by a loud outburst of applause, which lasted for a full minute. He bowed to the audience in recognition of this tribute, and when quiet was restored, delivered a short but telling speech, which was frequently cheered. The American people, he said, are called on to decide whether they will continue in power the party which has given prosperity to the country, and established its credit abroad on a firm and enduring basis, or risk a change, with all the dangers, assured and possible, which that change involves. "I want to give you some of the reasons," said the speaker, "why your verdict should be in favor of the Republican Party and its candidate, James A. Garfield." [Cheers.] There might have been some cause for the people to desire a change in 1876, Mr. Potts said, for then business was depressed, and times were hard for the merchant as well as the laboring man. But now the country is prosperous, and the cause of this prosperity is, first, the resumption of specie payments, and, second, the protective tariff, which is the great feature of our commercial policy. To the Republican party we owe both resumption and the protective tariff. If the country is true to itself it will sustain the party which brought about the resumption of specie payments, of James A. Garfield [applause] and Chester A. Arthur [cheers] to the highest offices in the gift of the American people. I have been nominated to fill the Executive chair of the State of New-Jersey. [Cheers.] If you elect me, fellow-citizens, it will be my earnest endeavor to fulfill the duties of the position in the interest of the people of the State, and with a sole regard to the welfare of New-Jersey."

The conclusion of Mr. Potts's speech was greeted with a long round of applause. Phineas Jones, the candidate for Congress, spoke briefly. Addresses were also made by the Hon. J. S. Burdett, of Missouri, and the Hon. George W. Williams, the colored orator of Ohio.

TRADE INTERESTS IN ENGLAND.

THE MINCING-LANE MARKETS—AMERICA LOOKED TO FOR GRAIN SUPPLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day (£100,000) is for shipment to New-York.

In Mincing-lane during the past week the markets have continued flat, partly in consequence of political rumors. Leading articles are now lower than when the great speculative movement began at about the same time last year, but attract little attention. There has been less business in China tea. Foo Choo Congous were easier. There was considerable business in Indian. The finest was firm, but common to medium were occasionally cheaper. Sugar remains dull, as the estimates of the beet supply have not been reduced. Prices receded slightly, but the sales were very moderate. Good refining West India was steady. There has been rather a heavy fall in Paris for refined. Coffee was again lower, making the decline on the past fortnight 3s. to 4s. per hundred-weight. In rice a good business was done, and the market was firm. Pepper was firm. Other spices were quiet.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in its commercial article, says: "There is again an exceedingly quiet market, with a slow demand from all directions at current rates. There are orders in the hands of merchants, chiefly for India and China staples, at one or two points below the present prices. These, of course, are unplaceable. Producers, on the whole, show much firmness. Yarns are flat, with a slight tendency in favor of buyers."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—A leading grain circular says: "The results of even the earliest thrashings in Great Britain and other European countries show that America must be chiefly looked to for the season's supplies. It is doubtful whether the present reduced prices are, considering the competition of the Continent, sufficient to attract supplies. The British markets are again dearer, and there is more demand. The improvement extends to ports of call, wheat on passage and for shipment. There are now on offer at ports of call 15 cargoes of wheat and 5 of maize. At this market to-day the attendance was up to the average. There was a good demand for Winter wheat at 2d., and other descriptions at 1d. advance. Winter qualities of flour were in better request and slightly dearer; other grades were steady. There were no Canadian peas on offer at first hand. Business in corn was limited, and the late highest price was difficult to obtain."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in good demand in the early part of the week. Since Tuesday business has been moderate, with a tendency in favor of buyers. The market on Thursday was unsettled and irregular. American was in fair demand, but, with some pressure to sell, quotations closed 1/16d. to 1/8d. lower. In Sea Island the demand was small and prices unchanged. Futures opened good and advanced 1-16d., but the market became dull. On Tuesday September was freely offered, and the pressure to sell continued till yesterday, closing at a decline at 1/8d. Other positions are 1-32d. to 3-32d. lower on the week."

FAILURE OF STOCK BROKERS.

Messrs. Ewen & Osborne, stock brokers at No. 68 Broadway, notified the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon of their inability to meet their engagements, and the following securities were subsequently bought in for their account, under the rule: One thousand shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 700 New-York, Lake Erie and Western, 700 Lake Shore, 500 Central of New-Jersey, 400 Wabash, 300 Western Union, 300 Canada Southern, 200 Wabash preferred, 100 Chicago and Northwestern, 100 Ohio and Mississippi, and $30,000 of New-York, Lake Erie and Western second consolidated bonds. The firm made an assignment during the day to C. Godfrey Pattison, but it was impossible to learn the extent of their assets or liabilities. The latter are said to be heavy to their customers. The failure, however, was not considered of sufficient importance to affect the market. The firm is said to have been heavily loaded up with stock for some time past, and to have sold out at bottom prices and then gone short. The recent rise in values proved too much for them in consequence.

A MISSING WOMAN.

The Brooklyn Police were informed yesterday that a young woman named Mary Maloney had been missing from her boarding-house, No. 158 Classon-avenue, since Thursday of last week. She engaged board at the house mentioned three months ago, and, during her stay there, became the mother of a girl baby. She stated that her husband was a sailor at sea. She was twice visited by a man whom she said was her brother. He gave his name as McCormick, and professed to be a truck driver in New-York. On the afternoon of the Thursday on which Mary disappeared, she made a call near her boarding-house, and stated she would be at home in the evening. She did not return, and when last seen was going down Bedford-avenue. She was dressed in dark clothes, trimmed with satin and lace; dark chip hat, and gaiters. Her trunk and dresses are at her boarding-house. Her child has been sent to a family at East Chester, where it will be cared for. The occupants of the boarding-house believe that she has been the victim of foul play.

A DRUNKEN MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—A special to the *Commercial* from Leetonia, Ohio, says Isaac Rittenhouse, of Tregardin, while intoxicated last night, drove his family out of his house. He then, with a lighted torch which he carried, set the house on fire, and was consumed with the building.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

1880. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN. 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HEAD-QUARTERS FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.
THOMAS C. PLATT, Chairman Executive Committee.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Treasurer.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON, JOHN W. VROOMAN, HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretaries.

MEETINGS:

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Hume	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Lisbon Centre	Col. CHARLES D. BAKER.
Delhi	BURTON T. BEACH.
Ogdensburg	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Hornby	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Ellisburg, 2 P. M.	Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER.
Schenectady	Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG.
Madrid	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Lake View House Grove	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Worthville	Gen. BRADLEY WINSLOW.
Stuyvesant Falls	W. W. THOMPSON.
Elmira	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Mechanicsville	Major J. OWEN MOORE.
Reading Centre	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Nunda	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Corning	EDMUND O'CONNOR.; Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.
Woodsville, 4 P. M.	Col. T. B. WHITE.
Millville	CLARK D. KNAPP.; I. I. SIGNOR.
Little Falls	Col. E. A. BAXTER.
Olean	Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Freehold, 1 P. M.	Hon. NEIL GILMOUR.
Canandaigua	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
West Eaton	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Gainesville, P. M. and evening	Hon. GEORGE G. HOSKINS.; J. S. JOHNSON.; AUGUSTUS HARRINGTON.
Little Neck, L. I.	JOHN F. QUARLES.
Sandy Hill	Hon. F. K. SHOONMAKER.
Bristol Springs, P. M.	Hon. C. S. LINCOLN.
Crown Point	Hon. M. D. GROVER.
Sayville, Long Island	Hon. S. S. BURDETTE, of Washington.
Milton	Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Conquest, P. M.	Hon. JOHN H. CAMP.; Hon. WM. B. WOODIN.
Niles	Hon. W. L. NOYES.
Jamestown	Hon. PORTER SHELDON.
West Camden, P. M.	W. R. SUTTON.; W. A. MATTESON.
Monterey, afternoon	Capt. D. F. BROWN.
Hoosick, afternoon	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Williamstown	J. R. VAN WORMER.
Patchogue	WILLIAM WOOD.
Theresa	C. J. CLARK.
Henderson	A. A. WHEELER.
Elmrods, P. M.	Hon. HANFORD STRUBLE.
Wellsville	Hon. D. P. RICHARDSON.
Piermont	Hon. C. A. L. GOLDEY.
Clinton	Hon. T. D. DWIGHT.; Hon. A. C. COXE.
New-Brighton	Hon. GEO. WM. CURTIS.
Hudson	Gen. THOMAS W. CONWAY.
Little Neck	JOHN F. QUARLES.
Lowell	GEORGE THOMAS M. HITE.; Rev. M. N. CAPRON.
Champion	Hon. C. H. CHICKERING.

MONDAY, OCT. 4.

Oneonta	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
De Kalb Junction	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Candor	Rev. WM. SEARLES.; EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Utica	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Port Henry	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Dundee	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Pearsalls	Hon. GEORGE WREN.; Hon. J. J. COUCH.
Greenport	Gen. A. G. McCOOK.; D. W. C. SPRAGUE.
Homer	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Moreston	Gen. HENRY L. BURNET.
Dunkirk	Col. CLARK E. CARR.
Smyrna	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Alfred Centre	Hon. JAMES R. ANGEL.
Greenbush	Col. A. S. WOOD.
No. 435 East Houston-st.	WILLIAM WOOD.
Marysville	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Ellington	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Morrisville	JOHN R. VAN WORMER.
Corner of Erwin and North 2d sts., Brooklyn	Hon. S. S. BURDETT, of Washington.
Antwerp	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Reed's Corners	Hon. HANFORD STRUBLE.
North Hector	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Trenton	Gen. THOMAS M. HITE.
Mount Vernon	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Dryden	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Tenth Ward, Brooklyn	THEODORE H. SWIFT.

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

Watkins	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Jamestown	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Ellenville	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Canaan	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Owego	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Bainbridge	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Ausable Forks	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Freeport, Long Island	Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM.; Gen. J. T. OWEN.
Berlin	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Marathon	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Loch Sheldrake	Gen. HENRY S. BURNET.
Mount Kisco	Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Yonkers	Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED.
Northport	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Sennett	Hon. E. B. GERE.; Hon. S. E. PAYNE.
Pierrepont Manor, P. M.	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Lowville	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
West Chester	Hon. CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY.
Oneida	Hon. WILLIAM B. WOODIN.
Tottenville	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Redwood, P. M.	Hon. WARNER MILLER.; Hon. CHAS. R. SKINNER.
Mecklenburg	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Ticonderoga	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Ithaca	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS.
Deposit	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Elmira	Gen. CLARK E. CARR.
Morrisville	J. R. VAN WORMER.
Chatham Village	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Woodsburg, L. I.	WILLIAM WOOD.
Garnerville	Hon. J. J. COUCH.
Liberty Hall, Brooklyn	DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.; Col. JOHN OAKEY.
Wigwam, Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. JOHN WINSLOW.; Hon. W. W. GOODRICH.
Remsen	W. A. MATTESON.; GEORGE S. KLOCK.
White Plains	Hon. C. M. DEPEW.
McLean	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Carmansville	Col. C. W. FULLER.
Tompkinsville	Major H. D. TYLER.
Batavia	Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

Cooper Institute	Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.
Booneville	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Brushton, Mass-meeting, afternoon	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Brushton, Mass-meeting, evening	Hon. A. X. PARKER.
Ovid, afternoon	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Sandy Creek	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Apalachin	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Westport	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Afton	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Crown Point	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Cincinnatus, afternoon	Col. GEORGE W. CARTER.
Grahamville	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Katonah	Hon. C. A. L. GOLDEY.
Owasco	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Forrestville, afternoon	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Johnstown	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
Hempstead	Hon. S. S. BURDETT.
Cohocton	Hon. SHERMAN S. ROGERS.
Watertown	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Tyrone	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Elmira	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Windsor	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Schenectady	Hon. A. H. FARRAR.
Binghamton	Gen. CLARK E. CARR.
Union Ball Gr'nd, Br'kl'n	Hon. JAS. W. HUSTED.
Nyack	WILLIAM WOOD.
Esopus	Hon. S. L. STEBBINS.; Hon. A. T. CLEARWATER.
Press Club Rooms, No. 121 Nassau-street	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.
Hall, Ewen-st., Br'klyn	Dr. C. O. HAWKINS.
Seventh Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn	Hon. J. M. VAN COTT.
Camden	Hon. THOMAS M. HITE.
New-Rochelle	Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
Caroline Centre	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.
Port Jervis	Hon. W. O. BRADLEY.
Le Roy	Hon. FRANK BRUNDAGE.

THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

Auburn	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
West Troy	Hon. S. B. DUTCHER.
Gloversville	Hon. W. B. WOODIN.
Cooperstown	Col. A. S. WOOD.
Keeseville	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Turn Halle, Meserole-st., Brooklyn	Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFER.
Pulaski	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Waverly	Rev. WM. SEARLES.; Hon. W. O. BRADLEY.
Alpine	Gen. JAS. H. WARWICK.
Smithville Flats	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Addison	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Hammondsville	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Schenevus	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Neversink Flats	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
New Hope	Hon. E. B. GERE.
Stockton	Col. O. T. BEARD.
Deerfield	W. A. MATTESON.; JOHN A. BRANDEGEE.
Carthage	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Lorraine	Hon. C. R. SKINNER.
Lorraine	Hon. C. R. SKINNER.; WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
Geneva	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Keeseville	Hon. HENRY BALLARD.
Chickering Hall	R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS.
Hudson	Gen. CLARK E. CARR.
Babylon	WILLIAM WOOD.
21st Assembly District, New-York	Hon. CHAUNCY M. DEPEW.; Hon. RICH'D C. M'CORMICK.
Danby	Hon. C. D. MURRAY.

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

Palmyra	Col. A. E. BAXTER.
Williamstown	Gen. DENIS F. BURKE.
Spencer	Rev. WILLIAM SEARLES.
Watkins	Gen. JAMES H. WARWICK.
Fulton	Hon. W. W. HICKS.
Norwich	Hon. H. J. COGGESHALL.
Wellsville	EDMUND O'CONNOR.
Mineville	BARTHOLOMEW KEELER.
Otego	Hon. A. A. YATES.
Middletown	Hon. HORACE BEMIS.
Sandburg	Gen. HENRY L. BURNETT.
Stony Point	Major WILLARD BULLARD.
Islip, Long Island	Hon. C. A. L. GOLDEY.
Baldwinsville	Hon. E. L. PITTS.
Locke	Hon. E. B. GERE.; Hon. J. T. M. DAVIE.
Panama	Col. O. F. BEARD.
Big Flats	Hon. G. L. SMITH.
Baldwins, L. I.	Hon. F. G. GEDNEY.; GEO. WALLACE.
Claryville	WALTER S. ALLERTON.
New-York Mills	Col. T. M. HITE.
Lee Centre	W. A. MATTESON.; Hon. C. D. PRESCOTT.
Cape Vincent	Hon. WARNER MILLER.
Hicks	Hon. LUTHER CALDWELL.
South Centreville	Capt. J. OWEN MOORE.
Pawling	Hon. OBED WHEELER.
19th Ward, Brooklyn	THEODORE H. SWIFT.
Brasher Falls	Hon. GEORGE H. FORSTER.

GOV. CORNELL'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Gov. Cornell has so far recovered from his severe illness as to be able to leave the Brighton Beach Hotel, where he has been so long confined, and he is expected to reach this City early this morning.

PASSENGERS BY THE RHEIN.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—Roland B. Dennis, Miss Ida de Voe, Robert Rumler, C. Max vom Baur, Mrs. Max vom Baur and children, Mrs. Therese Jellinghaus and children, Robert Simon, Constanze Simon, F. W. Heimler, Miss Helene Dressel, Mrs. R. Hillger and child, E. S. Lobdell, Alfred C. Mintram, Mr. Dorby, Joseph Noll, Jacob Grosse, Mrs. Jacob Grosse, Mr. Lagerheim, Scongaard Severini, Frank Mintram, Mrs. Lucy Mintram, S. Meyer, Miss Meyer, Mrs. Schumann, Miss C. Juell, the Rev. William Goebbles, Mrs. Rika Engel and child, Theodor Scheller, Willibald Mendler, Mrs. Fanny Keller and child, Ferdinand Goetz, Diedrich Saucken, Mrs. Minna Saucken and children, Miss Minna Saucken, Diedrich Gerken, Mrs. Dora Gerken and child, J. F. C. Meincken, J. H. Heimken, Miss Christine Fitter, Miss Wilhelmine Elberfeld, Mrs. L. Meyer, Miss Johanne Meyer, Ernst A. Haaren, Mrs. Marie Haaren, Mrs. Adelheid Moritz and child, Mrs. Margaret Schroeder, Philipp Ruhyle, Miss Helene Wittlich, Adolph Wittlich, Mrs. Hannchen Kaufmann and child, Friedrich Wittlich, Miss Jeanette Keller, Miss Mary Lizzie Keller, Mrs. Regina Meutzer, Miss Ottilie Petterle, Miss Elise Werner, Jacob Westheimer, Miss Nannchen Breidenbach, August Dolge, Miss Anna Dolge, C. B. Dolge, Mrs. Henriette Dolge and child, Miss Selma Alboth, Dr. John C. Scherer.

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MARRIED.

AVERELL—PERKINS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Sept. 29, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, WILLIAM J. AVERELL, of Ogdensburg, to MARY, daughter of the late William H. Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y.

GREEN—ATWATER.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, Springfield, Mass., by the Rev. Wm. T. Eustis, assisted by the Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey Grannis, HARRIET BRODHEAD, daughter of George M. Atwater, Esq., to GEORGE WALTON GREEN, of New-York City.

DIED.

BOGGS.—In this City, Oct. 1, CHAS. R. BOGGS, Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy, son of Rear-Admiral Boggs.

Funeral from Christ's Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., Monday, 4th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

BOOTH.—At Kalamazoo, Thursday, Sept. 30, ABIGAIL BROOKS BOOTH, widow of Wm. L. Booth, formerly of New-York City, aged 78.

CLAY.—In this City, Oct. 1, J. W. CLAY, aged 28 years and 9 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his father-in-law, Clifford Evans, East 127th-st., near Alexander-av., Sunday Oct. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited without further notice.

DAKIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, CAROLINE S., daughter of Cyrus P. and the late Elizabeth L. Dakin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 94 Grace-st., Jersey City Heights, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the ferry, Hoboken, N. J., until 1:30 P. M.

DE BOW.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1880, at her residence, No. 151 West 128th-st., MARY A., beloved wife of James DeBow, aged 57 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EMBURY.—Oct. 1, 1880, ABRAHAM B. EMBURY, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—On Wednesday, at the Berkeley, 5th-av., corner 9th-st., ROBERT HUNT HALL, son of Edwin C. and Millie Hall, aged 4 years 1 month and 18 days.

MAPELSDEN.—At Sing Sing, Sept. 30, PHILADELPHIA, wife of Thomas Mapelsden, in her 67th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral, from the Spring-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Sing Sing, on Monday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock.

MORRISON.—On Thursday, ALICE, eldest daughter of Sarah and the late Joseph Morrison.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 409 Lexington-av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

SHADDLE.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, HENRY V. SHADDLE, in his 70th year.

Funeral from No. 321 8th-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 12 M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

VAN ZANDT.—On Friday, Oct. 1, 1880, ALICE, daughter of Sigourney and Edwardina Van Zandt, aged 5 years 10 months and 28 days.

Funeral private.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 2, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for France direct, by steam-ship Amerique, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and at 11 A. M., for Ireland direct, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Circassia, via Glasgow, and at 3 P. M., for Belgium direct, by steam-ship Vaderland, via Antwerp. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Cape Hayti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Sept. 28. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Sept. 29. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 29 and 30. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Sept. 30. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Oct. 2. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Sept. 30 and Oct. 3. The mails for St. Thomas and Barbados leave New-York Oct. 2. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 19. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Oct. 23.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1880.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Republican Associations of the several Assembly districts will meet at their respective head-quarters on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1880, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the following named conventions:

A County Convention, to be held at Republican Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, 1880, at 8 o'clock, representation to be the same as in the Central Committee.

Congressional Conventions to be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 9, 1880, at the following-named places:
Fifth Congressional District at No. 152 Franklin-st.
Sixth Congressional District at No. 51 Avenue C.
Seventh Congressional District at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A.
Eighth Congressional District at No. 37 Clinton-place.
Ninth Congressional District at church edifice, 50th-st., east of 8th-av.
Tenth Congressional District at Rose Hill Hall, No. 437 2d-av.
Eleventh Congressional District at No. 8 East 59th-st.
Delegates to be apportioned as follows:

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

First District	5	Third District	3
Second District	4	Fifth District	7

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fourth District	4	Twelfth District	9
Sixth District	7	Fourteenth District	1

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Third District	1	Tenth District	12
Eighth District	13	Fourteenth District	3

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Third District	2	Ninth District	14
Fifth District	1	Eleventh District	1
Seventh District	13	Thirteenth District	12

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Thirteenth District	3	Seventeenth District	10
Fifteenth District	10	Nineteenth District	7

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Third District	2	Twentieth District	7
Sixteenth District	7	Twenty-second District	9
Eighteenth District	5		

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Eleventh District	11	Twentieth District	2
Seventeenth District	3	Twenty-first District	14
Eighteenth District	5	Twenty-second District	3
Nineteenth District	1	Twenty-third District	12

Aldermanic Conventions to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1880, at 8 o'clock, at the following named places:
Fourth Aldermanic District, at No. 406 Pearl-st.
Fifth Aldermanic District, at Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker and Morton sts.
Sixth Aldermanic District, at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A.
Seventh Aldermanic District, at Glass Hall, No. 214 East 34th-st.
Eighth Aldermanic District, at No. 8 East 59th-st.
Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, at Ittner's Hall, Tremont.
Delegates to be appointed as follows:

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

First District	5	Fourth District	4
Second District	4	Sixth District	4
Third District	3		

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Third District	1	Ninth District	14
Fifth District	1	Eleventh District	1
Seventh District	16	Thirteenth District	13

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Third District	1	Tenth District	12
Sixth District	1	Twelfth District	9
Eighth District	13	Fourteenth District	6

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Third District	2	Fifteenth District	10
Seventh District	1	Sixteenth District	7
Eleventh District	13	Eighteenth District	6
Thirteenth District	3		

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Seventeenth District	12	Twenty-first District	14
Eighteenth District	1	Twenty-second District	3
Nineteenth District	3	Twenty-third District	12
Twentieth District	9		

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.

Twenty-third Ward	12	King's Bridge	1
Twenty-fourth Ward	5		

Assembly Conventions to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1880, at 8 o'clock, at the respective head-quarters of the district associations, and to consist of as many delegates as there may be election districts in the Assembly district, excepting in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, where the convention shall be held at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, and be constituted in the same manner as the Aldermanic Conventions for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Credentials to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Central Committee, at No. 223 East 50th-st., immediately after the primaries.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee.
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David Therndon, Big Sandy, Benton County, Tenn.
John W. Hunter, Watauga, Carter County, Tenn.
C. W. Bohart, Alvarado, Steuben County, Ind.

BELOW WILL BE FOUND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS CURED OF LIVER COMPLAINT BY USE OF DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP:

Sarah Kickadon, Reasoner, Jasper County, Iowa.
Sophia A. Manroe, Attica, Marion County, Iowa.
Mrs. A. E. Boves, Otley, Marion County, Iowa.
J. R. Carney, Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa.
Harrison Sherley, Little River, Decatur County, Iowa.
Mrs. Lizzie Blake, Lexington, McLean County, Ill.
Geo. Neldon, Koleen, Greene County, Ind.
Mrs. R. Wynant, Bourbon, Marshall County, Ind.
F. F. Sanderson, Everton, Fayette County, Ind.
Mrs. Martha Manly, Nasby, St. Louis County, Mo.
G. M. Cahort, Nodaway, Andrew County, Mo.
Mrs. Matilda Holland, DeWitt, Carroll County, Mo.
N. Abrom, Iola, Allen County, Kan.
Mary F. Russell, Verbeck, Barton County, Kan.
Mary C. Saunders, Tisdale, Cowley County, Kan.
Sarah Penry, Buckingham, Kankakee County, Ill.
Harrison Sherley, Little River, Decatur County, Iowa.
S. A. Riggan, Tulip, Dallas County, Ark.
J. L. Chappel, Holland, Faulkner County, Ark.
Robert Gasel, Calf Creek, Searcy County, Ark.
Mrs. F. A. Gillespie, 306 East 112th-st., New-York City.
Harriet G. Babcock, 1531½ Lexington-av., Brooklyn.
T. J. Brown, Havana, Ohio.
Mrs. Henry Foster, Millington, Mich.
D. S. Seward, Vallonia Springs, N. Y.
Margaret L. Kelly, Henrys, N. C.
Catharine Edwards, Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio.
Mrs. T. Beckelhymer, Cromwell, Iowa.
Mrs. Minerva White, Strout, Ill.
Alson M. Pierce, Westfield, Ind.
Nicholas Thompson, Good Spring, N. C.
Mrs. H. D. Miles, Shaftsbury, Vt.
Jas. Tubbs, Sr., Smithville, Miss.
Stanley Denicke, Durand, Mich.
T. H. Wilks, Montevallo, Ala.
I. L. King, Elizabeth, Ala.
Mrs. Rony, Carl Junction, Mo.
Mrs. E. G. Holland, Newbern, Tenn.
N. L. Bross, Gibson, N. Y.
Mrs. Sadie Ewing, Fayette, Penn.
S. R. McCorkee, Higginsville, Mo.
Mrs. Margaret Coup, Fayetteville, Penn.
Mrs. F. Coward, Buffalo Ford, N. C.
Samuel Mount, Pricetown, Highland County, Ohio.
Catharine Davidson, Hollowtown, Ohio.
Jas. Braden, New-Woodbine, Iowa.
Jas. H. Clark, No. 14 South 4th-st., Terre Haute, Ind.
G. A. Kiengler, Convoy, Ohio.
Isaac Whitworth, Rosetta, Ky.
W. F. Curtis, Unionville, Ill.
Wm. Clark, Terre Haute, Ind.
Chas. Strawn, Fowlerville, Mich.
C. S. Hepburn, Linden, Lycoming County, Penn.
Mrs. Jennie C. Randall, New-Providence, N. J.
Benj. S. Hewitt, Mystic River, Conn.
Emily A. Niles, North Bennington, Vt.
Emily S. Terrell, Drake's Branch, Va.
A. J. Vincent, Mermenton, La.
F. Henk, Lamont, Ill.
C. Sullivan, Troy, Iowa.
Mrs. Mary Burr, Thetford, Orange County, Vt.
Proctor Whittier, New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass.
Joel Preston, South Hadley, Middlesex Co., Mass.
H. L. Parmenter, Rock Bottom, Middlesex Co., Mass.
Winslow Cook, South Franklin, Norfolk Co., Mass.
Mrs. Hicks, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Daniel Quinn, South Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vt.
Charles A. Parlin, Swanton, Franklin County, Vt.
Oliver Grapfam, Island Falls, Aroostook County, Me.
Hiram Keyes, Orland, Hancock County, Me.
H. C. Thorndikes, Rockport, Knox County, Me.
Annie Pushard, Dresden Mills, Lincoln County, Me.
Hannah S. Barker, Corinna, Penobscot County, Me.
Mrs. Jennie Lord, No. 317 9th-av., New-York City.
John Johnson, Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wis.
F. Kress, Packwaukee, Marquette County, Wis.
Mrs. R. A. Longley, Oak Grove, Anoka County, Minn.
Mary Hubbard, Maywood, Benton County, Minn.
Elizabeth Dyer, Pleasant Valley, Mower Co., Minn.
Tovey Belgum, Nova, Pope County, Minn.
L. S. Putnam, Rush River, Sibley County, Minn.
A. H. Box, Floris, Davis County, Iowa.
M. Majerus, Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa.
J. P. Drake, Ravenna, Mercer County, Mo.
J. Mall, Maryville, Nodaway County, Mo.
F. S. Smith, Perryville, Perry County, Mo.
O. B. Goldsmith, Gun Marsh, Allegan County, Mich.
Jane Penwell, Buchanan, Berrien County, Mich.
Mrs. R. A. Dunlap, Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill.
W. S. Sherley, Bloomington, McLean County, Ill.
D. J. Townley, Beach Grove, Walker County, Ala.
John Worthington, York, Union County, Ohio.
Jacob Snider, Stout's Mills, Gilmer County, West Va.
W. T. Merriman, Big Buffalo, Harrison Co., West Va.
Rosetta D. Bonham, Bannen, Marshall County, Penn.
Edward Matter, Lykens, Dauphin County, Penn.
James K. Lucas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Penn.
Cynthia Beebe, Hayfield, Crawford County, Penn.
Mrs. W. L. Gale, Ellisburg, Potter County, Penn.
David Harbaugh, East Liberty, Fayette Co., Penn.
David Over, Jenner Cross Roads, Somerset Co., Penn.
J. A. Needham, Logtown, Clermont County, Ohio.
W. C. Lisman, Shiloh, Calloway County, Ky.
F. F. Sanderson, Everton, Fayette County, Ind.
George Neldon, Koleen, Greene County, Ind.
H. J. Dosey, Burnsville, Braxton County, West Va.
Miss H. A. Hopkins, Madison, Boone Co., West Va.
W. P. Conckiin, No. 1,367 3d-av., New-York City.
Mrs. M. J. Smith, Fudgy's Creek, Cabell Co., West Va.
Miss Maria L. Oliver, Thompsonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Chas. Shelley, Cairo, Alexander County, Ill.
Fanny Weygandt, Grove, Franklin County, Ohio.
Mrs. A. C. Linn, New-Haven, Huron County, Ohio.
Robert Morrow, Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio.
P. B. Fisher, Piqua, Miami County, Ohio.
H. S. Goodnight, Stephensburg, Hardin County, Ky.
Mrs. Amanda Cornelius, Camp Knox, Green.
Jeptha Edwards, Keck's Chapel, Claiborne Co., Tenn.
D. C. Harbour, Farmland, Randolph County, Ind.
Mrs. Rebecca Wynant, Bourbon, Randolph Co., Ind.
Henry Crothers, College Green, Md.
S. W. Lessey, No. 613 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn.
P. T. Upson, Watertown, Rock Island County, Ill.
Jas. C. Roberts, Hickory Plains, Prairie County, Ark.
W. L. Souders, Frankfort, Marshall County, Kan.
Mrs. T. A. Hutchinson, Cotton Plant, Marion County, Fla.
J. L. Guthrie, Mud Creek, Clinch County, Ga.
J. S. Bryan, Ringgold, Bienville County, La.
R. J. M. Donald, Port Joliet, Queens County, N. S.
Benjamin Eddy, Desert Lake, Addington County, Ontario.
Mrs. R. J. Bridge, Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.
Henry W. Vinton, Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
R. D. Curl, Victoria Harbor, Simcoe County, Ontario.
W. A. Hillsars, Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.
Francis Norton, Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.
I. H. Harrell, Beauregard, Copiah County, Miss.
Mary C. Jackson, Blockers, Cumberland County, N. C.
C. A. Hinkle, Burnsville, Braxton County, West Va.
Oliver Hoyes, Constantine, St. Jo County, Mich.
Mary Hubbard, Maywood, Benton County, Mo.
Mrs. S. M. Miller, Lock, Knox County, Ohio.
Charles A. Parlin, Swanton, Franklin County, Vt.
H. Baxter, Woonsocket, Providence County, R. I.
N. K. Hunkins, Groton, N. H.
J. C. Parks, Searsport, Waldo County, Me.
L. O. Frederick, No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York City.
Martin Brill, Paddy Mills, Shenandoah County, Va.
Morgan Aclufe, Salisbury, Lancaster County, Penn.
William A. Doffiemeyer, High View, Frederick Co., Va.
Sarah Bullock, Coquille City, Coos County, Oregon.
T. A. White, Clio, Brown County, Texas.
Joseph Sites, Cornwall, Penn.
Benj. Jugg, Mastersonville, Penn.
G. W. Gibbs, Mastersonville, Penn.
Chas. Potton, Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Penn.
Edward Horn, Berlin, Somerset County, Penn.
Luther Badger, Sheffield, Warren County, Penn.
David W. Lewis, Newfoundland, Wayne Co., Penn.
Mrs. Jane Tipot, Oakland, Armstrong Co., Penn.
Mrs. C. Benjamin, Liberty Corners, Bradford County, Penn.
John Snyder, Denny, Butler County, Penn.
Mrs. F. V. Carson, Troy, West Va.
Mrs. C. Rodenberger, Milton, Mahoning Co., Ohio.
Mrs. Samuel Shaffer, Belleville, Richland Co., Ohio.
Robt. Morrow, Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio.

BELOW WILL BE FOUND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS CURED OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS AND RHEUMATISM BY THE USE OF DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP:

James Wallace, Lexington, McLean County, Ill.
Elizabeth Reed, Mitchellsville, Saline County, Ill.
Daniel Tanner, Muncie, Vermilion County, Ill.
J. Comley, Iola, Allen County, Kan.
S. M. Clark, Iola, Allen County, Kan.
E. Roberds, Burlington, Coffey County, Kan.
M. McKay, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
James Amerman, Prairieville, Barry County, Mich.
Polly Trask, Grattan, Kent County, Mich.
J. H. Haven, Lapeer City, Mich.
Michael Taal, Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wis.
Mrs. Backus, Oak Centre, Jefferson County, Wis.
Christian Shoenbeck, Trenton, Ozaukee County, Wis.
Edward Lyons, Cedarburg, Ozaukee County, Wis.
Samuel Boyce, Enterprise, Vernon County, Wis.
N. J. Pellett, Bear Creek, Waupaca County, Wis.
Mrs. E. A. Longley, Oak Grove, Anoka Co., Minn.
Frank Vyant, Waterville, Le Sueur County, Minn.
Chas. Bettner, Cumminsville, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jonathan Beard, Ostrander, Delaware Co., Ohio.
Mrs. I. T. Mills, Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio.
Miles Newman, Grove, Hocking County, Ohio.
John Hutson, Chesapeake, Cecil County, Md.
Wm. B. England, Elon, Cecil County, Md.
Henry Crothers, College Green, Md.
Edward Smith, Guilford, Howard County, Md.
Geo. Gibbs, Stockton, Worcester County, Md.
Miles Saunders, Milford, Kent County, Del.
Eliza Saunders, Milford, Kent County, Del.
James Riley, 1,525 Bartram-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
Wm. Lear, Latimore, Adams County, Penn.
Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair, Carrick Furnace, Penn.
Mrs. S. Worth, No. 118 Skillman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Geo. Hicks, No. 368 Clason-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. F. Marron, No. 19 Beach-st., New-York City, N. Y.
F. D. Burton, Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn.
Mrs. M. Whiteside, Williams, Colusa County, Cal.
Elizabeth Ham, Green Forest, Ark.
Miss Permela Thompson, Lee, Carter County, Mo.
N. R. Hays, Georgiana, Butler County, Ala.
R. W. Clements, Smoky Ordinary, Brunswick Co., Va.
Milton Wilson, McConnellsville, Morgan Co., Ohio.
Mrs. Ann M. Miller, Camden, Preble County, Ohio.
Rev. J. L. Dawson, New-Cumberland, Hancock Co., Ill.
Mrs. E. Alberton, Richmond, Wayne County, Ind.
Ruthy Velles, Mahalasville, Morgan County, Ind.
I. Evans, Rush, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.
J. W. Canfield, Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio.
I. N. Mitchell, Springborough, Warren County, Ohio.
William Wheeler, Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.
John McKim, Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass.
A. Dockart, J. P., Martinsburgh, Gillespie Co., Texas.
Buck Roberts, Blowout, Llano County, Texas.
Josephus Bailey, Bosqueville, McLennan Co., Texas.
Mrs. Margaret Ford, Newton, Newton County, Texas.
G. A. Maddox, Ellsworth, Logan County, Ark.
John R. Farnam, Ellsworth, Logan County, Ark.
Mrs. M. Whiteside, Williams, Colusa County, Cal.
Mrs. Arabel White, Sacramento City, Cal.
Mrs. H. Wittpire, Sacramento City, Cal.
Mr. Morehouse, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.
W. M. Pannell, Silver Springs, Alcorn County, Miss.
J. H. Harrell, Beauregard, Copiah County, Miss.
E. D. Bennett, Little Springs, Franklin County, Miss.
J. K. P. Scott, Fulton, Itawamba County, Miss.
S. W. Leech, Denmark, Lafayette County, Miss.
John Crawford, Newton, Jasper County, Iowa.
Mrs. Christene Jehl, Troy Mills, Linn County, Iowa.
Andrew Bishop, Jesup, Buchanan County, Iowa.
Mrs. A. R. Myers, Cedarville, Allen County, Ind.
Mrs. Wm. S. Dawson, Antioch, Ind.
B. P. Edwards, Georgetown, Pettis County, Mo.
Mrs. W. W. Brown, Georgetown, Pettis County, Mo.
Rachel D. Peacock, Higginsville, Mo.
G. M. Cahort, Nodaway, Andrew County, Mo.
Mrs. Martha J. Coy, Keytesville, Chariton Co., Mo.
John Coy, Keytesville, Chariton County, Mo.
Margaret Chism, Fisher, Champaign County, Ill.
Alfred Barber, Strout, Ill.
Milo Dewey, Fayette, Fayette County, Iowa.
Elizabeth Ham, Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
James Secra, Gordonsville, Logan County, Ky.
W. R. James, Holland, Faulkner County, Ark.
J. L. Hilton, Clarendon, Monroe County, Ark.
Silas Ellis, Oakland, Clinton County, Ohio.
Adam Stump, Homeworth, Columbiana County, Ohio.
D. J. Townley, Beach Grove, Walker County, Ala.
Samuel McElhinney, Spring Point, Shelby County, Ill.
Mrs. S. Worth, No. 118 Skillman-street, Brooklyn.
George Hicks, No. 368 Clason-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Lynss, Portland-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hanna Bergers, No. 223 West 19th-st., New-York City.
John F. Canning, No. 16 Downing-st., New-York City.
George Carpenter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
George Plunkett, Troy, N. Y.
William Bore, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Carpenter, Freeport, Queens County, N. Y.
Elbert Smith, Merrick, Queens County, N. Y.
H. Craigie, Oswego, Oswego County, N. Y.
Martin Vosburgh Phelps, Ontario, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Phinney, Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y.
Mrs. John Maynard, Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y.
Charles P. Armstrong, Van Ettenville, Chemung County, N. Y.
Daniel Hewson, Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y.
C. V. Bennett, Rockland, Plymouth County, Mass.
Julia A. Hovis, Spencer, Worcester County, Mass.
Joseph Hadlehurst, Spencer, Worcester County, Mass.
James H. Parker, Solsville, Madison County, N. Y.
Jacob Bline, Coldwater, Monroe County, N. Y.
Carrie M. Smalley, Gates, Monroe County, N. Y.
Mrs. J. R. Jacobs, Gates, Monroe County, N. Y.
Mary Freeman, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.
Mary E. Bates, Cooksburg, Albany County, N. Y.
Hiram Goodfellow, Potter's Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y.
S. M. Dow, Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y.
Mrs. D. J. Dietz, Glen Aubrey, Broome County, N. Y.
T. Yeomans, Glen Aubrey, Broome County, N. Y.
Mrs. A. Thrasher, Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
William Hootter, Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
H. Woodruff, Auburn, Cayuga County, N. Y.
Mrs. J. Stafford, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mr. Carpenter, No. 90 Orleans-st., Springfield, Mass.
S. Tolman, Shelburne Falls, Franklin County, Mass.
James Josely, Orleans-st., Springfield, Mass.
Miss Jane Potu, South Shaftsbury, Bennington County, Vt.
Isaac Becker, South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Mrs. John Cassidy, Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vt.
Joseph Lavinlotte, Swanton, Franklin County, Vt.
John McCallister, Fudgy's Creek, Cabell Co., West Va.
Mrs. Sarah Smith, Troy, West Va.
J. A. Allen, Winchester, Cheshire County, N. H.
L. G. Tyford, Campton Village, Grafton Co., N. H.
E. B. Holmes, Campton Village, Grafton, N. H.
Mrs. S. E. Batterfield, Manchester, Hillsborough County, N. H.
R. S. Harlow, Fisherville, Merrimack County, N. H.
Miss Cahera, Portsmouth, Rockingham Co., N. H.
J. B. Locke, Portsmouth, Rockingham Co., N. H.
Richard M. J. Morrow, Waterville, Conn.
Mrs. Burr Chatfield, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. E. S. Allen, Wardsborough, Windham Co., Vt.
D. G. Crain, W. R. Junction, Windsor County, Vt.
John Pinneo, Hartford, Windsor County, Vt.
Walter E. Chadwick, Hartford, Windsor County, Vt.
George May, Hartford, Windsor County, Vt.
S. S. Jones, Island Branch, Kanawha Co., West Va.
Miss Bell Truax, Holliday's Cove, Hancock Co., W. Va.
Abraham Ausburn, Gaston, Lewis County, West Va.
A. J. Shaw, Victory, Essex County, Vt.

BELOW WILL BE FOUND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS CURED OF CHILLS AND FEVER BY THE USE OF DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP:

Paris Grifel, Johnsonville, Wayne County, Ill.
Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Malone, Clinton County, Iowa.
Morris Marsh, Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa.
Francis Kellogg, Mondamin, Harrison County, Iowa.
Joseph Wood, Nashville, Jackson County, Iowa.
H. A. Baker, Reasoner, Jasper County, Iowa.
M. H. Dost, Iola, Allen County, Kan.
W. Risdon, Athelstane, Clay County, Kan.
T. J. Adair, Burlington, Coffey County, Kan.
J. Burt, Tisdale, Cowley County, Kan.
G. Jackson, Brenner, Doniphan County, Kan.
Wm. Lewis, Lima, Elk County, Kan.
H. Baughman, Burton, Harvey County, Kan.
Rev. Thomas Jenkins, Radnor, Delaware Co., Ohio.
J. M. Broyles, J. P., Dumontsville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.
Mrs. M. S. Davdy, Holland, Ark.
R. S. Pierce, Salem, Fulton County, Ark.
William Lewis, Lima, Elk County, Kan.
Joseph Dubar, Osage Mission, Kan.
Andrew Holmes, Mulberry, Autauga County, Ala.
Ann E. Robinson, Danville, Alcorn County, Miss.
W. E. Wilkinson, Cornersville, Marshall Co., Tenn.
Joel G. Taylor, Camden, Preble County, Ohio.
Henrietta Norris, Marshall, Bath County, Ky.
D. L. Saunders, Hamilton, Boone County, Ky.
W. H. Powell, Greensburg, Decatur County, Ill.
D. H. Pruett, Middle Fork, Jackson County, Ky.
John McColm, Wilford, Ellis County, Texas.
G. L. Hickman, Burnet, Burnet County, Texas.
G. W. Conway, Hazel Dell, Comanche Co., Texas.
C. K. Withers, Cairo, Jasper County, Texas.
Benjamin A. Thompson, Shiloh, Lamar Co., Texas.
Samuel Miller, Giddings, Lee County, Texas.
E. L. Cox, Jewett, Leon County, Texas.
Francis M. Crowell, Solgohachie, Conway Co., Ark.
Mrs. M. S. Davy, Holland, Faulkner County, Ark.
R. S. Pierce, Salem, Fulton County, Ark.
R. T. Johnson, Salem, Fulton County, Ark.
Seth T. Smith, Powhatan, Lawrence County, Ark.
Col. Richy, Jacksonville, Lonoke County, Ark.
Virginia Scott, Mount Ida, Montgomery Co., Ark.
P. H. Martin, Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.
G. P. Bangrick, Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.
John White, Michigan City, Benton County, Miss.
George W. Butler, Home, Lawrence County, Miss.
Joseph Wood, Nashville, Jackson County, Iowa.
H. A. Baker, Reasoner, Jasper County, Iowa.
Mrs. A. A. Hewitt, Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa.
S. M. Cooley, Attica, Marion County, Iowa.
Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Malone, Clinton County, Iowa.
Miss Nannie Sherwood, Greenup, Cumberland Co., Ill.
Mrs. Marsh, Sandwich, DeKalb County, Ill.
D. D. Shine, Lexington, McLean County, Ill.
W. R. Powell, Greensburgh, Decatur County, Ind.
F. Mount, Nodaway, Andrew County, Mo.
Enos Hooper, Van Buren, Carter County, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Kelly, Clintonville, Cedar County, Mo.
Job Clevenger, Cameron, Clinton County, Mo.
Yates Asbury, Prathersville, Clay County, Mo.
Cora Cook, Ono, Grundy County, Mo.
M. H. Dost, Iola, Allen County, Kan.
W. Risdon, Athelstane, Clay County, Kan.
E. N. Smith, Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kan.
Joseph Goodrich, Sherman City, Cherokee Co., Kan.
J. Burt, Tisdale, Cowley County, Kan.
R. C. Vermillion, Opolis, Crawford County, Kan.
Charles L. Stein, Cairo, Alexander County, Ill.
Sarah A. Hathaway, Greenville, Bond County, Ill.
John A. Shafer, Decatur, Macon County, Ill.
Mrs. E. Prine, Bourbon, Marshall County, Ind.
D. D. Shine, Lexington, McLean County, Ill.
David Coon, Walworth, Walworth County, Wis.
Mrs. Amanda Myers, Cumminsville, Ohio.
Silas Ellis, Oakland, Clinton County, Ohio.
Andrew Smith, Defiance, Defiance County, Ohio.
Jacob Long, Little Grant, Grant County, Ohio.
M. H. Dost, Iola, Allen County, Kan.
T. J. Adair, Burlington, Coffey County, Kan.
John Moyer, Exeter, Clay County, Kan.
W. Risdon, Athelstane, Clay County, Kan.
J. G. Owens, Xenia, Bourbon County, Kan.
J. Burt, Tisdale, Cowley County, Kan.
Gove Jackson, Brenner, Doniphan County, Kan.
H. Lesley, Brenner, Doniphan County, Kan.
William Lewis, Lima, Elk County, Kan.
I. N. Johnson, Lima, Elk County, Kan.
H. Baughman, Burton, Harvey County, Kan.
Miss Hattie Dillon, Hillsdale, Hillsdale County, Mich.
T. B. Wilson, Freedom Mills, Henry County, Ohio.
John M. Broyles, Dumontsville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.
Clarissa Nutton, Gore, Hocking County, Ohio.
Christian Garlike, Pleasant Valley, Mower Co., Minn.
Mrs. J. H. Gleason, Holling, Douglas County, Kan.
Rhoda A. Reed, Woodland, Iroquois County, Ill.
Miss Brown, Flora, Clay County, Ill.
Eli Mitchell, Mattoon, Coles County, Ill.
Rosannah Lawrence, Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.
Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Malone, Clinton County, Iowa.
Morris Marsh, Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa.
John N. Chandler, New-Virginia, Warren Co., Iowa.
Francis Kellogg, Mondamin, Harrison County, Iowa.
Solon Gaddy, Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
Henry Cox, Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
Thos. McNeal, Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
Sarah A. Wall, Green Forest, Carroll County, Ark.
R. S. Pierce, Salem, Fulton County, Ark.
Col. Richy, Jacksonville, Lonoke County, Fla.
J. C. Clayton, Corydon, Iowa.
Mrs. H. J. Studley, Spring Hill, Iowa.
John Blakley, Watson, Allamakee County, Iowa.
Joseph Wood, Nashville, Jackson County, Iowa.
H. Baker, Reasoner, Jasper County, Iowa.
Mrs. B. S. Muha, Wyoming, Jones County, Iowa.
Jessie Cain, Plymouth, Hancock County, Ill.
Enoch Golden, Dahlgren, Hamilton County, Ill.
A. A. Foster, Dahlgren, Hamilton County, Ill.
Lewis Gelbeck, Hurricane Grove, Grant County, Wis.
L. Harker, Scarsborough, Iowa.
H. M. Sparks, Lynnville, Iowa.
James Fleecher, Vicna, Humboldt County, Iowa.
Sarah E. Clay, Vicna, Humboldt County, Iowa.
Marie Olden, Vicna, Humboldt County, Iowa.
Lizzie Collver, Vail, Crawford County, Iowa.
S. L. Smith, Malone, Clinton County, Iowa.
Theo. L. Collver, Vail, Crawford County, Iowa.
J. H. Drips, Malone, Clinton County, Iowa.
J. Wellman, Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa.
Morris Marsh, Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa.
Mrs. J. C. Nelson, Malone, Clinton County, Iowa.
John Winegardner, Coal Creek, Keokuk Co., Iowa.
Jno. W. Knight, Derby, Lucas County, Iowa.
Jas. H. Williams, Derby, Lucas County, Iowa.
Mrs. A. A. Hewitt, Morning Sun, Louisa Co., Iowa.
Nat Carry, Bertram, Linn County, Iowa.
Ruth Webster, Springville, Linn County, Iowa.
Charles Kanedy, Hamburg, Fremont County, Iowa.
S. M. Cooley, Attica, Marion County, Iowa.
Mrs. C. Hockey, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
George C. Covell, Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
Thomas Welch, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
J. Fidler, Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
H. Smith, Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
H. Graff, Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
J. Picket, Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
A. Wagner, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
J. Morehouse, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
S. K. Gibson, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
Mrs. Cornwell, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.
Mrs. R. J. Covell, Wilton Junction, Muscatine County, Iowa.
J. R. Smith, Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Iowa.

BELOW WILL BE FOUND THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CURED OF VARIOUS DISEASES, AS PILES, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, HEART DISEASE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &c., &c., BY THE USE OF DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP:

Will Denman, Garnett, Anderson County, Kan.
W. H. Russell, Verbeck, Barton County, Kan.
Joseph Goodrich, Sherman, Cherokee County, Kan.
Martha C. Malone, Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kan.
E. N. Smith, Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kan.
Barney Lamun, Matfield Green, Chase County, Kan.
Jeff. Limbaugh, Marquand, Madison County, Mo.
Thos. S. Sandford, Emerson, Marion County, Mo.
Wm. Yarborough, Emerson, Marion County, Mo.
M. C. Darr, Emerson, Marion County, Mo.
E. D. Gullion, Emerson, Marion County, Mo.
J. D. Mallory, Emerson, Marion County, Mo.
Rev. Father Doman, Alpena, Alpena Co., Mich.
Mrs. E. Shannon, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
T. G. Westrop, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. T. G. Westrop, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
T. G. Fluaitt, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mr. T. C. Fluaitt, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. G. Tippler, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. D. Mathews, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. F. Burns, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Frasier, Alpena, Alpena County Mich.
Wm. F. Crowley, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Moses Stafford, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Mary McDonald, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Chas. Warren, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Wm. Mills, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Joseph Young, Alpena, Alpena County Mich.
M. McKay, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. M. McKay, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Thomas Fleuaitt, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
J. H. Reed, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
D. Mathews, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
T. Breen, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
H. K. Barkley, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
E. Lalonde, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Thomas Schram, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John Dunford, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Miss S. Turnbull, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Wm. Malyon, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. W. Spaulding, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
W. H. Smith, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Geo. Hopkins, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Chas. Brown, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Gilbert Sarsing, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Miss J. Ballard, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John McDade, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Miss H. Prophet, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Edward Robinson, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. and Mr. J. M. Blakely, Alpena, Alpena Co., Mich.
Rev. L. W. Campbell, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
J. G. Beckman, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
J. Smart, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. J. Potvin, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Henry Wagner, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
H. Heusterhans, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Jas. Polson, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Alonzo McBride, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John Martin, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Abram Hopper, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John Hollerhan, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. E. Kelley, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John Johnson, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Warren St. John, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
James Tims, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
James F. Miles, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. J. Swamp, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Joseph Gearow, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Robert Oliver, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Paul Geror, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
C. B. Payfer, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
M. McLeod, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John Prophet, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
J. Blakely, Sr., Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
H. Hyatt, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
J. Garrah, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
James Dupray, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
T. Prieur, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
W. Hamilton, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
H. Paro, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
William Gerror, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Frank Baily, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Amos Burton, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. E. Bruns, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Wm. Todd, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Geo. Blakford, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
David McNeill, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Wm. J. Edwards, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Wm. C. Kain, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Jno. Gavagan, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Jas. Monaghan, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Paul Berryo, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. A. Blanchard, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Robert Black, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Arthur Baker, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Eugene Green, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Jas. Mewhinney, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Angus McCulley, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Chas. G. Russell, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Jas. Thompson, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Jacob Randall, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Mrs. Richard Beaway, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
John Greenfield, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Duncan McRae, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
George Olliver, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
William Gibson, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
William J. Paxton, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Robert Gorman, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
James Wallace, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
A. W. Smith, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
F. Daggett, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Michael Kelley, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
S. Frier, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Hugh Bosby, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
K. Marshall, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Thomas Oliver, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Robert Bosby, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
James Finn, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
George Walker, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
Albert Bates, Alpena, Alpena County, Mich.
J. White, Davis Corners, Adams County, Wis.
Selina A. Pierce, Dorchester, Clark County, Wis.
L. Lyon, Dorchester, Clark County, Wis.
Jacob Long, Little Grant, Grant County, Wis.
Lewis Golbeck, Hurricane Grove, Grant County, Wis.
Michael Teal, Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wis.
C. Hensey, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wis.
Fred. Ricker, Jefferson, Jefferson County, Wis.
Justus Seelye, Oak Grove, Anoka County, Minn.
A. Hart, Oak Grove, Anoka County, Minn.
Miss Shull, Maywood, Benton County, Minn.
Mrs. R. B. Wilt, Maywood, Benton County, Minn.
Herbert Stone, Iberia, Brown County, Minn.
C. W. Smith, Iberia, Brown County, Minn.
Miss Laura A. Benham, Iberia, Brown County, Minn.
John Blakely, Watson, Allamakee County, Iowa.
George Haslitt, Watson, Allamakee County, Iowa.
Mrs. Jane Sumner, Watson, Allamakee Co., Iowa.
James Haslitt, Watson, Allamakee County, Iowa.
Caroline A. Coppock, Woodburn, Clark County, Iowa.
Wm. Winkenbleck, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.
Lizzie Collver, Vail, Crawford County, Iowa.
Mrs. O. S. Fenauch, Cedar Creek, Barry Co., Mich.
D. J. Townley, Beach Grove, Walker County, Ala.
Samuel McElhinny, Spring Point, Shelby County, Ill.
B. F. Mullin, Mason City, Mason County, Ill.
John Sollitss, Central City, Marion County, Ill.
Peter Passhurst, Enfield, White County, Ill.
V. R. Singleton, Mason City, Mason County, Ill.
J. D. Barker, Lamong, Ind.
Joseph Sywan, Dennis, Mass.
L. T. Maddox, Bluff Point, Tenn.
Anna Potter, New-Providence, N. J.
Joseph Denton, Opolis, Kan.
Fred. Jenkins, Franklin, N. J.
Mrs. M. Guy, Sandy Hill, Washington County N. Y.
W. G. Evans, Jacksonville, Ill.
P. Hurley, No. 398 3d-av., New-York City.
C. J. Gallagher, No. 240 Water-st., Brooklyn.
Mrs. Johnson, No. 265 South 2d-st., Brooklyn.
J. V. Meldowney, No. 142 4th-st., Brooklyn.
H. J. Guniach, No. 145 Grand-st., Brooklyn.
D. H. Scott, No. 126 Ainslie-st., Brooklyn.
J. M. Leathers, Roland, White County, Ill.
William C. Wells, Sparta, Monroe County, Wis.
W. H. Rowlin, Dubuque, Iowa.
J. H. Dunn, No. 266 Locust-st., Dubuque, Iowa.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.
BRUEN HOBART, 214 Fulton-st.
McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton-st.
WM. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 and 172 William-st.
HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich-st.
S. R. VAN DUSER, 35 Barclay-st.
STALLMAN & FULTON, 80 Cedar-st.
CHAS. N. CRITTENTON & CO., 115 Fulton-st.
DAVID M. STIGER & CO., 55 Barclay-st.
J. N. FRANCIS, 22 Maiden-lane.
BRENT, GOOD & CO., 35 Park-place.
PEEK & VELSOR, 9 Gold-st.
WALTER ADAMS, 72 John-st.
WELLS & ELLIOTT, 11 Gold-st.
DANIEL & CO., 58 Cedar-st.
FRAZIER & LEE, 20 College-place.
TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich-st.
R. W. ROBINSON & SON, 182 Greenwich-st.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, 10 Gold-st.
LEHN & FINK, 160 William-st.
COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., 73 John-st.
STARR H. AMBLER & CO., 59 Vesey-st.
HENRY KLEIN & CO., 31 Cortlandt-st.
JOHN CARLE & SON, 153 Water-st.
MIDDLETON & CO., 49 Exchange-place.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA.
I. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Gravier sts.
G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine-st.
NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Pieur and Olivia sts., Algiers, La.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.
J. L. TAYLOR & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch-st.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner 10th and Market sts.
BARKER, MOORE & MEIN, 609 Market-st.
SMITH, KLINE & CO., 309 and 311 North 3d-st.

PITTSBURG, PENN.
GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.
HARRIS & EWING, Liberty, corner 10th-st.

PEORIA, ILL.
SINGER & WHEELER.
COLBURN, BIRKS & CO., 213 South Washington-st.

QUINCY, ILL.
SOMMER, LYNDS & CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LANGLEY & MICHAEL, 100 and 102 Front-st.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
RICHARDSON & CO., 710 North Main-st.
MEYER BROS. & CO., 6 North Second-st.
A. A. MELLIER, 709 and 711 Washington-av.
COLLINS BROS., 423 North Second-st.
GEO. K. HOPKINS & CO., 209 and 211 N. 2d-st.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 20 Robert-st.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
SAMUEL I. SMITH & CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.
WILLIAM A. HALL.

ALBANY, N. Y.
A. McCLURE & CO., 74 and 76 State-st.
DOUW H. FONDA & CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 32 East Genesee-st.
KENYON, POTTER & CO.
MOORE & HUBBARD, 74 South Salina-st.

TRENTON, N. J.
SAMUEL DICKENSON.

TOLEDO, OHIO.
WALDING, KINNAN & CO.
WEST & TRUAX.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.
E. M. THORNE.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
SHEPARD & HAZELTINE, corner Pearl and Ottawa sts.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.
C. P. SQUIRES & CO., 112 Jefferson-st.
RAYNOLDS & CHURCHILL, 217 N. Main-st.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.
H. W. & G. W. KERKER.

YORK, PENN.
WM. SMITH & CO., No. 3 East Market-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STEWART & BARRY, No. 33 Washington-st.
A. KIEFER.

ATLANTA, GA.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
GEO. L. CLAFLIN & CO., 62, 64 & 66 S. Main-st.
WM. B. BLANDING, 54 and 58 Weybosset-st.

BOSTON, MASS.
WEEKS & POTTER, 360 Washington-st.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover-st.
GILMAN BROS., 197 Washington-st.
SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH.

BALTIMORE, MD.
WM. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 South Sharp-st.
THOMSEN & MUTH, 14 German-st.
VOGELER & CO., 4, 6 and 8 South Liberty-st.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO., corner Light and Lombard sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
J. R. WILDER & CO.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 196 Main-st.
ARTHUR PETER & CO., 273 Main-st.

CHICAGO, ILL.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22 Market-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 East Lake-st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 36 Wabash-av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
DOWIE & MOISE.
DR. H. BAER, 131 Meeting-st.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
JOHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore-st.
E. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut-st.
J. G. BURDSALL & CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
BENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Water-st.
STRONG, COBB & CO., 112 and 114 Superior-st.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
J. F. DAVIS, 123 West Front-st.

DETROIT, MICH.
SWIFT & DODDS, 54 Woodward-av.
FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., 11 Larned-st. E.
T. H. HINCHMAN & SONS, 80 Jefferson-av.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
GERRITY & MORRELL, 125 Lake-st.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
L. H. BRUNSWIG.

FORT WAYNE, IND.
MEYER BROS. & CO.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.
THOMPSON, SCHOTT & CO., corner Avenue A and Tremont-st.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALBERS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
F. KALTEYER & SON.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 512 Delaware-st.
MEYER BROS. & CO.

OMAHA, NEB.
C. F. GOODMAN.

LINCOLN, NEB.
LEIGHTON & BROWN.

LAKE BENTON, MINN.
BROWN & MORSE.

LEBANON, PENN.
DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., 20 and 24 Front-st.

MACON, GA.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, 66 and 68 Second-st.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
G. W. JONES, 257 Main-st.
S. MANSFIELD & CO.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
RICHARDSON & CO., 201 State-st.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
WILLIAM LITTERER.
BERRY, DEMOVILLE & CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
DAHMKE, SCHMITT & CO.
H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

DES MOINES, IOWA.
C. H. WARD & CO.

CANADA.
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, 21 Front-st., West Toronto, Ontario.
FORSYTH, SUTCLIFFE & CO., 168 Hollis-st., Halifax, N. S.
BROWN & WEBB, 7 and 9 George-st., Halifax, N. S.
T. B. BARKER & SONS, 35 and 37 King-st., St. John, N. B.
E. A. MITCHELL, London, Ontario.
H. HASWELL & CO., 150 McGill-st., Montreal, Quebec.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF ADDRESSING ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSONS, TO SATISFY THEMSELVES OF THE GENUINENESS OF THEIR TESTIMONIALS, WILL BE KIND ENOUGH TO SEND A STAMP TO THEM FOR A REPLY.

AGENTS HAVE SOLD OVER NINE MILLION BOTTLES SINCE 1870

WITHOUT ANY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 1.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 4s r., 1907 ... 107⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s c., 1907. $10,000 ... 107⅝	U. S. 4½ r., '91. 500 ... 108⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

U. S. 4½ c., '91. $50,000 ... 108⅝	U. S. 4s c., 1907. 60,000 ... 107⅝	U. S. 4s r. 50,000 ... 107⅝

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—OCT. 1.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The share speculation was characterized by strength and activity, and, with the exception of a slight reaction in the early dealings and at the close, the market was strong and buoyant throughout the day. There was some very heavy buying for the short account, but there is still a very large interest outstanding on that side of the market. The Granger shares continue to be largely traded in, especially St. Paul, the upward movement in which goes on uninterruptedly. In the coal shares New-Jersey Central was most active, and was bought freely at advancing quotations, selling up from 73⅝ to 74¼. The improvement on the day's transactions ranged from ¼ to 1⅝ ₱ cent., and was most marked in the coal stocks, St. Paul, Manhattan Elevated, Erie, the telegraph shares, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. Among the South-western shares Louisville and Nashville was weak and declined 1⅛ ₱ cent.

The transactions aggregated 217,566 shares, including 38,500 St. Paul, 25,200 Erie, 20,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 19,500 New-Jersey Central, 18,300 Wabash Pacific, 17,800 Lake Shore, 142,00 Reading, 11,800 Kansas and Texas, 10,400 North-west, 10,000 Western Union, 5,400 Michigan Central, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,800 C., C. and I. C., 2,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,500 Manhattan, 2,400 Northern Pacific, 2,400 Iron Mountain, and 2,000 St. Paul and Omaha.

North-west declined from 105⅝ to 105, advanced to 105⅞, and reacted to 105¼; St. Paul fell off from 91½ to 91, rose to 93⅛, and reacted to 92; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western receded from 89⅞ to 89, sold up to 90⅛, and reacted to 90; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 84 to 85; New-Jersey Central sold up from 73⅝ to 74½, reacted to 74, and rallied to 74⅛; Reading fell off from 29⅞ to 29½, advanced to 30¼, and reacted to 30; Erie rose from 38⅞ to 39⅜; Western Union declined from 98⅝ to 98⅜, sold up to 99⅝, and reacted to 99; American Union rose from 60 to 61; Lake Shore fell off from 107⅝ to 107½, sold up to 108⅛, and reacted to 108⅛; Michigan Central advanced from 95⅛ to 96⅛, reacted to 96, and rallied to 96⅛; Ohio and Mississippi sold up from 35⅜ to 35⅞, and closed at 34⅞; Iron Mountain advanced from 50¼ to 51⅛, reacted to 50⅝, and recovered to 51⅛; Manhattan Elevated sold up from 30 to 31¼; Louisville and Nashville declined from 156 to 155; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose from 134⅛ to 134⅝, and closed at 134¼; Wabash Pacific sold down from 37⅝ to 37, advanced to 37½, and receded to 36¾; do. preferred declined from 69 to 68⅞, rose to 69⅜, reacted to 68⅝, and closed at 68⅞; St. Paul and Omaha advanced from 42 to 42⅞, and reacted to 42¾; do. preferred rose from 81⅝ to 82½; Union Pacific sold up from 88⅜ to 89⅝, reacted to 89¼, and closed at 89⅝; Northern Pacific rose from 26 to 28¼, and reacted to 27⅞; do. preferred advanced from 53⅛ to 53⅜, declined to 53, and recovered to 53¾; Denver and Rio Grande advanced from 70⅛ to 71, receded to 70⅛, and rallied to 70⅜; C., C. and I. C. fell off from 18⅝ to 18, and recovered to 18⅝, with final sales at 18½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern sold up to 65¾, against 64 at the close yesterday.

The Money market worked smoothly throughout the entire day at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call on pledge of stock collateral and closed at 2@3 ₱ cent. The great bulk of the business was effected at the intermediate rate, but shortly before the close 3 ₱ cent. was demanded and prevailed for some time. There were, however, good offerings at lower figures, and the market closed easy. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 2 ₱ cent. Time loans were made at from 3 to 6 ₱ cent., according to the length of time and the collateral. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½@5½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼@¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅜@7-16 discount, selling par; New-Orleans, commercial 150@200 discount, bank par; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, 75@80 discount; Boston, 50c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London strong and a shade higher at 97⅞@97⅞ for both money and the account. United States Government bonds were weak, and ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, at 111¼ for new 4s, 112¼ for 4½s, and 105⅝ for new 5s. In American railway securities, Erie common was firm at 40¼, and do. consolidated Seconds strong at 92¼@92⅜; Illinois Central advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 117¼, and reacted to 116⅞; Pennsylvania declined from 60⅝ to 60⅛; Reading from 16¼ to 14⅛; Atlantic and Great Western Seconds rose from 28 to 28¼, and returned to 28. Bar silver was strong at 52⅛d.@52 5-16d. ₱ ounce. The sum of £100,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 85f. 35c. to 85f. 85c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 30½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and the nominal asking rates unchanged. The basis on which actual transactions were effected was as follows: 60-day bills, $4 80⅝ to $4 81; demand, $4 83 to $4 83¼; cable transfers, $4 83¼; commercial bills, $4 78½ to $4 79. The supply of commercial bills is largely on the increase, and is reported by some of the bankers to be considerably in excess of the demand for their own bills.

Government bonds were weak and generally lower on a very moderate volume of business. Sixes declined ⅛ per cent., 4½s ⅜ ₱ cent. for registered and ⅛ ₱ cent. for coupon, and 4s ⅛ ₱ cent. for registered and ⅜ ₱ cent. for coupon; 5s were unchanged. Railroad mortgages were in good request at advancing quotations. There were some heavy purchases made of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented, which resulted in an advance of 1 ₱ cent. in these bonds. It is stated that the company will be taken out of the hands of the Receiver next week, and the affairs of the company are said to be in a very satisfactory condition. Erie consolidated Seconds rose from 88⅜ to 89½, and closed at 89; Kansas and Texas Firsts declined from 107⅛ to 107; do. Seconds sold up from 64, ex interest, to 65⅛, and reacted to 64½; Alton and Terre Haute Seconds preferred advanced from 106 to 107; Chesapeake and Ohio 6s, class B, from 69 to 69½; do. currency 6s from 38½ to 39; Cairo and Fulton Firsts from 108 to 108½; International and Northern Firsts from 103½ to 104; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Firsts from 101, ex interest, to 102; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts from 101 to 102½; North-west registered gold 7s from 119 to 120; New-Jersey Central Firsts from 117 to 117½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts from 63 to 64½; Rock Island registered Firsts from 120 to 128½, and Union Pacific Sinking Funds from 115 to 116½; Texas Pacific land grant incomes sold up from 68 to 68½, and returned to 68; Ohio Central incomes rose from 51 to 53, and reacted to 51; Oregon Railway and Navigation Firsts declined from 105⅝ to 105½; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Firsts from 104½ to 103⅝, and C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts from 95½ to 95⅛; Mobile and Ohio first debentures rose from 82 to 83, and reacted to 82½; do. second debentures advanced from 51½ to 53; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts rose from 108⅛ to 108¾, and receded to 108½; do. construction 6s advanced from 98½ to 98¾, and fell off to 97⅞. In State bonds, Tennessee 6s, old, sold at 37, and North Carolina new 6s, issued to Chatham Railroad, at 8.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day aggregated $1,705,132, and the amount marketed $2,084,092. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $98,992,112, and the total amount marked $94,952,912.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1880.

Receipts	$1,084,436 94
Payments	2,199,036 00
Balance, coin	75,757,456 36
Balance, notes	5,497,172 21

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 1.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108⅛	107⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	108⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
Adams Express	116	116
American Express	59¼	58⅝
Albany and Susquehanna	110	110
Alton and Terre Haute	19	19
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	75½	75¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	40	40
American District Telegraph	75	75½
Boston Water Power	7¾	7¾
Boston Air Line	42	41½
Boston Land Company	11¼	11¼
B., C. R. and Northern	64	65⅜
Canton	51	51
Canada Southern	58⅜	59⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	98⅝	99
United States Express	48½	48½

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	58⅝	58⅝	113
American District Tel.	75⅝	75¼	1,000
American Union Tel.	61	60	700
Boston Air Line	42	41½	200
B., C. R. and Northern	65¾	65	600
Canada Southern	59⅛	58⅝	100
Central Arizona	6⅞	6⅞	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	37⅝	36¾	18,300
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	69⅜	68⅝	18,950
Western Union Telegraph	99⅝	98	10,050
Total sales			217,566

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	102¼	102¾
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	102¼	102¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104¼	104¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104¼	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	101¼	101½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	108	108¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	108	108¼
United States 4s, 1907, registered	107⅛	107⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	124	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	124	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	124	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	124	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	.. @481½	480 @480½
Demand	.. @484	483 @483¼
Cable transfers	.. @484¼	483¼@484
Commercial	.. @ ..	478½@479
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	481½@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cable transfers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94 @ 94¼	[illegible]
Demand	94⅝@ 94⅞	[illegible]
Commercial	.. @ ..	[illegible]
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 1.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	125	126
United Railroads of New-Jersey	171	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	58⅛	58¼
Reading Railroad	15⅛	15¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52	52¼
Catawissa Railroad pref.	45	47
Northern Pacific	28⅛	28¼
Northern Pacific pref.	53⅛	53¼
Northern Central Railroad	35⅝	..
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	15⅛	16
Hestonville Railway	10⅝	..
Philadelphia and Erie	15	15¼

Coupons due Oct. 1 on Baltimore and Ohio loan bonds of 1879 will be paid by Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.

Holders of coupons due May 1 of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company will receive, upon presentation and surrender thereof to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $20 in cash and a receipt for the balance.

The Trustees and Receivers of the C., C. and I. C. Railway Company will pay, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, coupons due Oct. 1 on Union and Logansport Firsts, Chicago and Great Eastern old Firsts, and do. last Firsts.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The following are the closing prices on the Stock Exchange to-day:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 1, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. E. Peas, bags	127	Hops, bales	186
B. W. Flour, pkgs.	251	Leather, sides	7,690
Beans, bbls.	801	Spirits Turp., bbls.	8
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Resin, bbls.	90
Cotton, bales	2,098	Tar, bbls.	5
Copper, bbls.	36	Oil-cake, pks.	621
Dried Fruit, pks.	362	Oil-lard, bbls.	50
Eggs, pks.	1,403	Pea-nuts, bags	924
Flour, bbls.	12,540	Pork, pks.	360
Corn-meal, bbls.	125	Cut-meats, pks.	2,342
Corn-meal, bags	682	Lard, tcs.	2,616
Wheat, bushels	284,950	Butter, pks.	2,679
Corn, bushels	270,900	Cheese, pks.	20,980
Oats, bushels	80,150	Dressed Hogs, No.	50
Rye, bushels	6,950	Starch, pks.	1,900
Malt, bushels	17,600	Tallow, pks.	90
Peas, bushels	1,760	Tobacco, hhds.	730
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Tobacco, pks.	337
Flax-seed, bags	595	Whisky, bbls.	747
Grease, pks.	65	Wool, bales	99
Grass-seed, bags	117		

BOOTS AND SHOES—Generally quoted firm on a fairly active inquiry.

COFFEE—Rio dull; fair invoices quoted down to 14¼c.@15c. Other kinds quiet; 440 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Option dealings have been moderately active at a further reduction of 6@7 points, closing about steady.... Early deliveries quoted down 3-16c. ₱ ℔. for prompt delivery on a moderate movement.... Offerings to arrive, reported ¼c. ₱ ℔. under quotations.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,480 bales, including 580 bales to spinners and 900 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.; Strict Low Middling at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; Middling at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Fair at 13½c.@13⅝c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 105,900 bales, basis of Middling.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day have been 26,437 bales, and for the week, 170,544 bales, against 136,188 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 1880, have been 490,801 bales, (against 366,038 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)... Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 30,001 bales; to the Continent, 4,237 bales; to France, 6,353 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 323,501 bales; stock in New-York, 45,440 bales.... Exports hence for the week, 10,861 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Sales.	Prices.
October	21,400	11.02@11.13
November	15,900	10.79@10.93
December	23,600	10.77@10.90
January	26,900	10.89@11.01
February	9,900	11.04@11.16
March	2,100	11.20@11.32
April	3,800	11.35@11.48
May	2,400	11.53@11.61

Transferable orders issued at 11.10.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
October	11.13@11.14	11.06@
November	10.86@10.87	10.80@
December	10.85@10.86	10.79@10.80
January	10.97@10.98	10.90@10.91
February	11.12@11.13	11.04@11.06
March	11.28@11.29	11.21@11.22
April	11.42@11.44	11.36@11.38
May	@	11.50@11.53

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

October	11.19	February	11.14
November	10.90	March	11.31
December	10.89	April	11.47
January	11.00	May	11.61

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Dealings in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes have been, to a fair aggregate, quoted generally at firm prices.... English Chemicals have been in moderate request in a jobbing way, and quoted strong.... Essential Oils have been inquired for to a fair extent at full figures.... Dyewoods have been in rather slack demand, within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry has been reported to-day for State and Western FLOUR, which, as offered rather more freely, favored buyers slightly, in instances yielding 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Export call moderate.... Sales have been reported since our last of 18,160 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,200 bbls. Low Extras for shipment, within the range of $3 95@$4 35 for poor to very choice, mainly at $4@$4 25, (500 bbls. went at $4 25,) equal to 3,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, at $5 15@$5 35 for fair to very choice, mainly at $5 20@$5 30; [illegible]

[illegible]

METALS—A moderate degree of activity has been reported in Iron, but again at irregular prices, with sales noted of 800 tons Eglinton Pig, part at $21.... [illegible]

MOLASSES—Quoted as in our last; 100 hhds. Porto Rico sold on private terms.... Stock of foreign in first hands, 3,981 hhds., (of which 2,471 hhds. Cuba, 790 hhds. Porto Rico, 344 hhds. St. Croix, 273 hhds. English Islands, and 58 hhds. San Domingo,) against a total of 1,359 hhds. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Generally lifeless.... Spirits of Turpentine quoted at 39¼c.@40c.... Other articles as in our last.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in very moderate demand, with Western, in bags, quoted at $29 50@$30. Exports hence for the week, 12,566 pks.

PETROLEUM—A fair demand noted for Refined, quoted for early delivery here as closing firm at 11½c.... Refined, in cases, quiet; quoted at 14½c.@16c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands.... Crude quoted as 6¾c.@7¼c., in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 10¼c.; sales reported of 12,000 bbls. at 10¼c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted nominal.... At Baltimore, Refined quoted at 11⅜c.... At the Petroleum Exchange, dealings have been reported in United Certificates of Crude to a comparatively moderate aggregate, opening at $1 00¾, ranging from 98⅝c.@$1 00⅞, and closing at 99⅝c. bid.

PROVISIONS—Under speculative manipulation MESS PORK was again advanced materially to-day, on deliveries in October, carrying prompt deliveries up about 50c.; October option, seller, 70c., and buyer, at one time, $1 75 ₱ bbl.; but the dealings were comparatively light, and the market closed weaker and irregular.... Western Steam LARD hardened a trifle early in the day, but left off less firmly.... Mess Pork very quiet for prompt delivery; quoted at $18 asked for ordinary.... And in the option line, Western Mess less active, with sales of 750 bbls. [illegible]

[illegible]

SALTPETRE—Moderately inquired for; quoted at 6c. Sales in September, 5,000 bags here and to arrive at 5 7-16c.@5⅝c. Stock here, 2,500 bags; at Boston, 500 bags.

SEEDS—Generally inactive; quoted as before. Sales of Calcutta Linseed, in September, 25,000 bags; quoted at the close at $2@$2 05.... Stock here, 53,477 bags of Calcutta, and none of Bombay.

SUGARS—Raw moderately active but weak at 7¼c.@7⅝c. for fair to good Refining Cuba; 7 13-16c.@8 3-16c. for Centrifugal.... Sales reported of 1,800 hhds. Centrifugal at 8c.@8¼c.; 14,000 mats Iloilo at 6¼c.; 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c. Refined as previously reported.... Stock of Raw Sugar in first hands here to-day, 90,068 hhds., 13,065 bxs., 799,526 bags, (and 7,984 hhds. Melado,) against 65,385 hhds., 24,323 bxs., 522,530 bags, (and 2,474 hhds. Melado,) same time last year.

TEAS—About steady; with sales of 400 half-chests Japan and 300 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—A good demand prevails for the leading kinds, which rule quite strong as to values.... [illegible]

WOOL—Has been in generally fair request, and quoted about steady as to values.... [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Though less active than yesterday, business in the line of Grain contracts has been, to-day, to a respectable aggregate, again mainly in the way of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Cotton easy; some sales lower; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 4,292 bales; gross, 5,464 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,505 bales; France, 3,742 bales; Continent, 1,651 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,150 bales; stock, 45,537 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 36,497 bales; gross, 34,175 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,133 bales; France, 4,530 bales; Continent, 1,551 bales; coastwise, 3,724 bales; sales, 17,475 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 6,423 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,118 bales; Continent, 3,432 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 71,576 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 39,300 bales; gross, 40,054 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,153 bales; Continent, 6,969 bales; coastwise, 9,516 bales; sales, 15,700 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 1,396 bales; exports, coastwise, 737 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 10,475 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,831 bales; gross, 7,339 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,597 bales; sales, 4,300 bales.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 754 bales; gross, 754 bales; shipments, 622 bales; sales, 244 bales; stock, 8,018 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,558 bales; gross, 6,558 bales; shipments, 5,736 bales; sales, 3,223 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton lower; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,414 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,600 bales; coastwise, 750 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 50,972 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 33,615 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,589 bales; Continent, 4,600 bales; coastwise, 3,555 bales; sales, 14,000 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 97 13-16 for both money and the account. United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 111¼; 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 112⅞; Erie, 40⅜; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 28¼; Illinois Central, 117; Reading, 15.

2 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 85f. 60c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ₱ cent. bonds, 111¼; 4½ ₱ cent. bonds, 112⅜; new 5s, 105⅝; Erie, 40¼; Atlantic and Great Western second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 28; Illinois Central, 116⅞; Pennsylvania Central, 60⅛; Reading, 14⅛. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £100,000. Paris advices quote 3 ₱ cent. Rentes 85f. 85c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 15-32d. Breadstuffs strong; Corn, 5s. ₱ cental for new Mixed Western. Peas, 7s. 4d. ₱ cental for Canadian. Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. ₱ cental for average California White; 9s. 5d.@9s. 10d. for California Club; 7s. 8d.@8s. for Red Western Spring; and 8s. 6d.@8s. 11d. for Red Winter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6⅜d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅜d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅜d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,300 bales American. Futures—Offerings free.

LONDON, Oct. 1—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 53s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 8¼d.@8⅝d. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 24s.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado, fair refining afloat.

BREMEN, Oct. 1.—Petroleum, 10 marks 90 pfennigs.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is quiet; 30-inch 60-reed gold-end Shirtings, 27¼ yards, 5 ₱. 4 ounces, 7s. 9d.@8s.; 32-inch 66-reed Printer, 29 yards, 4 ₱. 2 ounces, at 4¼d.@4s. 6d.; No. 40 Mule-twist, fair second quality, 10¼d.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Exchange on London, 25f. 30½c. for checks.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Spanish Gold, 218@218¼. Exchange weak; on the United States, 60-days, gold, 8½@9¼ premium; short sight do., 9¾@9⅞ premium; on London, 18⅛@19 premium; on Paris, 4@4¼ premium. Sugar flat, weak, and nominal.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Flour firm. Wheat in good demand, and prices a shade higher; sales of 4,500 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 03 on the spot; 4,000 bushels do. at $1 05, to arrive; [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Flour steady; Clear, $4 50@$4 75; No. 1 Spring, $5 50@$5 75; Amber Winter, $5 50@$5 75; White Winter, $5 75@$6; Double Extra, $6@$6 25; New Process, $7 50@$8; Graham, $5 50@$5 75; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet; [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Wool in moderate demand; prices slightly in buyers' favor; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 44c.@45c.; X, 44c.@45c.; medium, 47c.@47½c.; coarse, 40c. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; [illegible]

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, but lower and weak; [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—Flour in fair demand and firm; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Flour easier, but not quotably lower. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 1.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat opened firm, declined ¼c., and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 03; do. soft, 96¾c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 93¾c., cash and October; 93¼c., November; No. 3 do., 86c.; No. 4 do., 79c.; Rejected, nominal. Corn in fair demand; [illegible]

[illegible]

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Wheat firm; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—Flour dull; [illegible]

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—Flour steady. Wheat easier; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38c. Resin firm at $1 20 for Strained; $1 25 for good Strained. Tar firm at $2 10. Crude Turpentine irregular at $2 10@$2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 10@$2 25 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 1.—The market for Printing Cloths continues active in demand at 4c. bid for 64 squares, but declined by all manufacturers, and small sales reported at 4 1-16c.

BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 1.—Crude Oil dull and lower; sales, 169,000 bbls. United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 100, declined to, and closed at, 98⅝.

OIL CITY, Penn., Oct. 1.—Crude Oil weak and lower; United Pipe Line Certificates opened at 100, and closed at 98⅝ bid.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Petroleum very firm at 10c.@10¼c. for Standard White.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 1, 1880.

Trade in live stock on this forenoon was very dull, and values were weak. The arrivals were heavy and far above the demand; so much so, that several herds and flocks were held over unsold. At Sixtieth-Street Yards horned Cattle sold at 8c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 5½ to 8¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 6¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 4¾ to 9¾ cwt.; general sales on 56 ℔. net; range of allowance, 54 to 57 ℔. net; quality as above reported; poor to coarse, with some lots ranging from fair to good. Milch Cows held on sale. Grass-fed Calves sold at 1¾c.@3c. ₱ ℔.; Veals from 5c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold at 3¼c.@5¼c. ₱ ℔.; Lambs, $5 10@$6 20 ₱ cwt.; mixed flocks, 4¼c.@5¼c. ₱ ℔.; Ewes, 4c. ₱ ℔. The flocks as above reported ranged from poor to good. Live Hogs sold at $5 45 ₱ cwt.; City dressed opened at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. Wheeler sold on commission 52 State Steers, 8c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt. F. Joseph sold for self 40 Colorado Steers, 8c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for L. Waixel 54 Illinois Steers, 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Co. 243 Kentucky Steers; [illegible]

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—F. Hunter sold 12 State Hogs, 235 ℔., $5 45 ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for O. Jocelyn 30 Western Steers, 10c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,156 head of horned Cattle, 6 Cows, 900 Veals and Calves, 5,638 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,117 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,979 head of horned Cattle, 23 Veals and Calves, 5,581 Sheep and Lambs, 5,542 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 765 head; total for the week thus far, 9,725 head; same time last week, 11,475 head; consigned through, 380 cars; market quiet, with little doing, owing to the lateness of Western trains; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; sales of light to medium Steers at $3 50@$4 25; butchers' Cows, $2 65@$3 30; Canada stockers, $3 20@$3 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for the week thus far, 8,500 head; same time last week, 13,000 head; consigned through, 3 cars; market dull and drooping; offerings light, mainly of Canada Lambs, which, for want of buyers, were shipped in first hands, offering but $4 25 for good Western Sheep. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,000 head; total for week thus far, 34,000 head; for same time last week, 40,600 head; consigned through, 178 cars; market dull, weak, and lower; offerings generally of good quality; sales, good to choice Yorkers, $5 10@$5 20; a few extra at $5 25; heavy and medium, $5 15@$5 30; choice selected, $5 40@$5 50; most sales at $5 20@$5 40; mixed light, $4 50@$4 75; straight lots, $4 80@$4 95; 3 cars remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market weak, slow, and unchanged; grassers, $4 50@$4 75; common to choice mixed, $4 50@$5; light, $4 90@$5; choice heavy, $5 20@$5 40; market closed weak; some unsold. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 2,600 head; a deluge of choice to extra natives; buyers hang fire; all grades weaker; 10c.@15c. lower; few sales; exports, $5@$5 40; many premium lots held above market price; fair to good shipping, $4 25@$4 75; common to medium, $3 55@$4; Western natives, $3 25; Texans, $2 70@$3 10. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; market dull and weaker; common to medium, $3 50@$3 75; good to choice, $4@$4 50; Texans, $3 12½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 477 cars, against 795 cars last week; a large proportion of receipts are common natives; market dull; best herds brought 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.; good native Steers, 5c.@5¼c.; lower grades, 3¼c.@4¾c.; Milch Cows in fair demand at $35@$50 ₱ head; Veal Calves in good supply; grass and buttermilk Calves, 1½c.@2c. ₱ ℔.; Veals firmer at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 18,300 head, against 13,600 head last week; market for Sheep steady at 4c.@5c. ₱ ℔. for common to extra; Lambs in fair inquiry at 4¾c.@5¾c. for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—Hogs active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 80@$4 90; mixed packing, $4 75@$5; butchers to fancy, $5@$5 30; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Cattle—Scarce and wanted; prices firm; export Steers would bring $5@$5 40; heavy shipping, $4 50@$5; light, $4@$4 50; native butchers' stuff and grass Texans unchanged; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head. Sheep—Scarce and wanted; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 300 head.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

James O'Brien, William Corbain, larceny from person.	Gillard Edward, Frank Briand, burglary.
Thomas McCarthy, larceny from person.	Nellie Reirea, grand larceny.
Richard Owens, rape.	Edward Nolan, grand larceny.

OUIDA'S NOVELS CAST OUT.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

We understand that the following communication to the *Athenæum*, from an Edinburgh correspondent, accurately describes the situation of affairs at the Edinburgh Philosophical Library in relation to Ouida's novels: "It may be of interest to your readers to learn that the Directors of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution have recently given orders for Ouida's novels to be withdrawn from circulation. A large number of her novels lie on the shelves. No such order has been given regarding the magazines in which some of her short stories first appeared." The morals of these works was, we believe, recently discussed by the Directors of the Philosophical Institution, and though it was not generally considered that they were "all bad," serious objection was taken to several of the series. No formal resolution was come to on the subject, but in compliance with the wishes of some of the Directors, the whole of the works were withdrawn from circulation, and all applications for the volumes uncompromisingly refused. It is said, however, that since Ouida was brought specially under their notice, some of the Directors of the Institution have gone in for a hearty course of reading of the objectionable novels, with a view, probably, to qualify themselves for officially deciding the question when it again comes before them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

METHODS OF TEACHING. A Hand-book of Principles, Directions, and Working Models for Common School Teachers. By JOHN SWETT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The author of this volume deals with the subject of our common schools, their advantages and defects, and the best methods of remedying the latter, in a practical manner that places his work far in advance of the general average of those on education. Mr. Swett is a teacher of some 30 years' experience. At the present moment he is Principal of the San Francisco Girl's High School and Normal Class, but he has been accustomed to having youth of both sexes under his charge, and has studied the vexed problem of how to infuse learning into the young mind with a zeal and enthusiasm that should enable him to solve it. The result of his labors he now places before the public, his object being, not to provide another theoretical treatise on education, of which we already have too many, but a manual of "principles, directions, and 'working models' for the practical guidance of the rank and file in the great army of common school teachers."

Like R. G. W., whose recent articles in THE TIMES have provoked so much discussion, Mr. Swett is of the opinion that our present public school system is by no means perfect. At the same time the amount of fault that he finds is limited. "Our free school system," he writes, "has its shortcomings and defects, but, taken as a whole, it is the broadest and best ever organized." There is also a certain nobility in the frankness wherewith he insists that the chief defects are caused by insufficiency and want of training in our teachers. It is impossible to help wondering to what extent he will bring upon himself the animadversions of his colleagues when he says: "It must be evident that the weakest point in our school system is the very general employment of untrained teachers." Except in a few colleges and universities, it cannot be said that in our country there is any profession of teaching. There are many men and women who have made teaching their life work, but they have little or no legal recognition as professional teachers. The peripatetic pedagogue is found only in the remotest districts on the borders of civilization, yet all teachers are still regarded by law and by custom as itinerants. In many States "the law" requires teachers to be examined annually for a certificate "to teach a common-school one year." In every State of the Union, law—or custom stronger than law—requires that teachers shall be appointed annually "for the term of one year." But in no State does "the law" require any professional training whatever as a prerequisite "for teaching a common-school one year." The legal status of the teacher is strictly in accordance with the popular fallacy that anybody who can, in any way, get a certificate is fit to keep school. In a few States and cities there is a protozoic indication of an order of development higher than that of the "single cell" certificate; but, before teachers can gain a professional footing, there must be some general system of permanent diplomas authorized by State law, as are medical diplomas or licenses to practice law. Out of 300,000 teachers in the United States, not more than one in ten is a graduate of the normal school. Of the remaining nine-tenths, some have fitted themselves by thorough self-culture to do the best kind of professional work, but more are merely unskilled school-keepers. Of this latter class most have gained little by experience except a narrow conceit in their own empirical methods. Knowing nothing of modern investigations in physiology, biology, and sociology, they sneer at all attempts at forming the principles of teaching into a science.

In our educational centres, however, it is evident that the opinion is steadily gaining ground that education is based upon scientific principles, and that there ought to be a "profession of teaching." According to Mr. Swett, this science of teaching may be defined as a "classification of principles derived by observation, investigation, and experience, from a knowledge of things to be taught, and from a study of the child to be trained." The object of school education is to aid the mental, moral, and physical development of the child by means of appropriate training and instruction in the kinds of knowledge required by existing social conditions as an outfit for the duties of life. From age to age school instruction has been modified to meet the new wants of each succeeding generation occasioned by each successive advance in civilization. The child, too, is a variable factor. It is an old saying that human nature is the same in all ages the world over, but this proverb, despite the wisdom of our ancestors, is a fallacy. The child is not plastic clay in the hands of the potter, nor a sheet of blank paper to be written upon. On the contrary, it is a bundle of inherited tendencies and capacities. Education merely aids development, and directs latent tendencies; it cannot create powers, and often fails to control them. Teaching, therefore, must depend in a great measure upon the transmitted nature of the child to be taught. The child of prehistoric man, born in some cave at the close of the last glacial period, had little except form in common with children now living in New-York, London, or Berlin. It is evident that the child of an Apache Indian or an Australian savage cannot be trained successfully by the educational processes which are adapted to the hereditary capacities of children that represent the highest type of human development. Hence no one particular age can prescribe the methods of education for succeeding ages, no one nation for other nations, no one race for other races. Schools are an organic growth of society. They represent more or less perfectly the wants and spirit of a nation. Modern methods of teaching should, therefore, represent the existing state of knowledge and civilization.

In Mr. Swett's opinion, one of the most hopeful features of modern education is the growing recognition of the importance of physical training in schools. In the German schools children are systematically trained to gymnastics, and the result is a national taste for athletic sports. English schools are noted for foot-ball and cricket, and Englishmen are famous for endurance and courage. So far as our own country is concerned, there has been too much truth in the remark made by a foreigner, that "the only popular recreation of the American is business." Mr. Swett tells us:

"It is a first principle in the science of education that the best results in intellectual training can be secured only by a correlative physical development. Childhood is the season of animal growth. Playfulness is as much an instinct of children as of kittens or puppies. Even in the icy Winters of the Arctic regions, Dr. Kane found the hardy little Esquimaux boys playing ball on the frosty snow-fields. It is a mistaken notion of some pedagogues that the chief end of children is to go to school and study lessons from books. It is painful to witness, in many schools, how the plastic, growing bodies are cramped, how natural impulses are repressed, how the laws of nature are systematically violated. Not many children, perhaps, are killed outright by mental high-pressure; but, now and then some delicately organized boy, brilliant and ambitious, whose vitality all tends to brain instead of body, drops out of school into the grave, and his death is attributed to Providence instead of to schoolmasters. High-school diplomas, not a few, are gained at the expense of sound health, and girls, not a few, are annually made life-long invalids by over-stimulated ambition, long lessons, short hours of sleep, and a lack of healthful amusements. Physicians know this, though teachers and parents shut their eyes to the painful facts. Not all the girls in public schools or private seminaries have round shoulders, crooked spines, and dyspepsia; but how much greater might be their physical stamina if physical training received a small share of the attention given to music and mathematics! If these girls need mental culture in order to make their future homes pleasant and attractive, do they not also need bodily culture to enable them to bear the burdens of domestic life? In the struggle for existence, it is generally the strong, active, vigorous boys that come out ahead, and it is the healthy and beautiful girls that win the prizes of life."

In regard to the vexed question of corporal punishment in our schools, Mr. Swett's views are emphatically orthodox; that is, he believes with Solomon in the unadvisability of sparing the rod and spoiling the child. While allowing that it should be the aim of teachers to govern without resorting to corporal punishment, he still maintains that at present in the school as in the State, judicious severity is in the end the truest kindness. Fear of punishment and physical pain is the only check to the lawlessness of some children, as well as of some men. The penalties of crime which are awarded by the law of the State are designed not for the average law-abiding citizen, but for the exceptional savage, and corporal punishment is held in school only as a terror over the exceptional child. As regards the advocates of moral suasion, Mr. Swett says:

"Occasionally there are men of great will power, women of great charm of manner, and teachers of long experience, who govern well by moral suasion. Sometimes there are well-bred classes that are easily as controlled without force; but these exceptions afford no basis for the sickly sentimentalism that characterizes all corporal punishments in school as barbarous and brutal. Most teachers are averse to whipping; they often fail to inflict it when it is absolutely necessary for the good of the school. The traditional pedagogue, whose chief delight was in the ferule and rattan, is extinct. When all children are well governed at home, when all teachers are professionally trained, when all parents are reasonable, when hereditary tendencies are more in harmony with existing social conditions, corporal punishment in school may safely be abolished. When humanity becomes so highly developed that civil law imposes no severe penalties to hold lawless impulses in check, it will be easy for any teacher to govern any school by moral influences only."

Mr. Swett does not anywhere in his volume take up the question as to how far education shall be carried in our common schools. His aim, as already suggested, is not theoretical speculation, but a practical manual for the help and guidance of those already enlisted in the cause of teaching. The work has grown out of his own personal realization of the need for it. Thus he says:

"Personal experience in teaching is a good school, but a slow and costly one. Looking back over a varied experience of 30 years, I deeply realize how great would have been my vantage-ground had I begun with a more thorough professional training and a wider acquaintance with educational literature. If I have failed to seize upon essentials, the failure is not from lack of opportunity to observe the need of them. In a new State I have taken a part in the organization of a school system almost from the beginning. My personal experience includes actual teaching in country, city, ungraded, half-graded, graded, evening, primary, grammar, high, and normal schools, and several years' service in State and city superintendence. Though not so good as I would like to make it, this book is submitted with the hope that it may save some beginners from wasting time and efforts in unprofitable empirical experiments, and that some veteran teachers may find in it a confirmation of principles and methods arrived at in the course of their own life-work."

However lively the controversy in regard to our common schools may become, there can be no question that the institution which has been looked upon for so many decades as the worthiest and most beneficent in our land will continue to hold its own for some time. Says our author:

"When taxes are high and times are hard, the school system will be subject to a running fire of criticism all along the line; but only timid and despairing souls are frightened into the belief that the foundations of society are breaking up on account of over-education in the common schools. Neither representatives of the caste of capital nor the caste of culture can convince the American people that vice, crime, idleness, poverty, social discontent are the legitimate results of an elementary education among the workers of society, or that the schoolmaster is a public enemy. The sentiment of most Americans is that of Daniel Webster, who once said, 'If I had as many sons as old Priam, I would send them all to the public schools.' If our schools fail to meet the needs of changing social conditions, the kind and quality, not the extent, of education must be changed. Neither the free high school nor the free State university must be lopped off. 'No system of education,' says Huxley, 'is worthy of the name unless it creates a great educational ladder with one end in the gutter and the other in the university.'"

THE FEDERAL REPORTER.

THE FEDERAL REPORTER. Vol. 1. Cases Argued and Determined in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. March, 1880. PEYTON BOYLE, Editor. St. Paul: WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Several times in past years we have spoken of the lack of any satisfactory system for reporting the subordinate Federal courts. Until now this matter has been, taking the country at large, in entire confusion. No attention has been paid to the subject by Government, and private enterprise has hitherto cared for it only in the more populous circuits and districts. The *Federal Reporter* undertakes to fill this chasm in the judicial system. Its engagement is to give immediate publication of all the current decisions of the Circuit and District Courts, issued every week, in the ordinary size and form of State reports. The number of pages in each issue varies in accordance with the quantity of matter received, the object being to give every opinion promptly, which makes some issues large and some small. The copies of the opinions published are in most instances supplied by the Clerks of the courts. The head-notes are prepared by the editor. The present volume is well edited and printed. The enterprise deserves the approval and support which we bespoke for it when it was first announced, and from acknowledgments in the preface of the "encouraging reception" which the first volume has received, and from the further facts that the second volume is completed in numbers and the publishers are even under way with the third, we infer that a satisfactory support is assured, and that the publication may be deemed permanent. It well deserves some appropriation by Congress to place the volumes in those public offices where early knowledge of the course of decisions in the national courts is peculiarly important.

The more notable contents of the first volume are about 30 decisions in the various branches of admiralty, covering the most recent questions as to carriage of goods, seamen's wages, collisions, salvage, pilotage, &c.; about 20 cases on bankruptcy and debtors' assignments, several of which discuss the effect of the repeal of the Bankrupt law and revival of State assignment laws; a case on the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for goods destroyed in the Pittsburg riots; the noted Parrott case, sustaining the right of the Chinese to have work and wages, notwithstanding the prohibitory regulations of the Pacific States; a decision expounding the Delaware registration system, which may well win attention from those who are preparing for the election this Fall; 10 or 12 decisions upon rights and liabilities of corporations, especially upon negotiable bonds; the noted Gommerford case on the delivery of lottery correspondence, with an elaborate charge to the jury in another case, explaining the same subject, and about two dozen decisions upon patents and trade-marks.

THE MUDFOG PAPERS.

THE MUDFOG PAPERS. By CHARLES DICKENS. New-York: HENRY HOLT & CO.

Mr. George Bentley tells us that these papers were originally written by Dickens for the early numbers of *Bentley's Miscellany*. The "Mudfog Papers" are well known to our public, having certainly appeared a good many years ago in more than one American edition of Dickens's works. As to the other two papers, "The Public Life of Tulrumble" and "Mr. Robert Bolton," they may, perhaps, be novel to some. In these, which are among the first works of Charles Dickens, may be found the germ of his later productions. In that wonderful mental development which Dickens showed, these minor works show how observant was the younger man, and even in the first dashings-off of his pen there is really a great deal of that art, perhaps innate, which is all the truer because it is concealed. We are somewhat inclined to-day to diminish that lustre with which Dickens once shone. Very certainly that young generation (now men and women of 50) who read Dickens for the first time had a keener appreciation of him than their children. It is true that this author depicted the eccentricities of individuals rather than painted the broader canvas of a people, and so to those of maturer minds Thackeray is greater than his rival Dickens, and "Henry Esmond" must outlive "David Copperfield."

There is a good laugh in many a page of this book, however; more than that, the power of observance is so great, the man's eyes are so much around him, that he sees sometimes into the future. He is both comic and prophetic. Here is a passage from the first meeting of the Mudfog Association: "Professors Muff and Nogo, immediately on their arrival, sent for the head waiter, and privately requested him to purchase a live dog—as cheap a one as he could meet with—and to send him up after dinner, with a pie-board, a knife and fork, and a clean plate." Here is a bit of amusing comparison which hits off to the life what one occasionally sees in newspaper reports of to-day. A meeting is described: "In front of these gentlemen were papers and ink-stands, and round the room on elevated benches, extending as far as the forms could reach, were assembled a brilliant concourse of those lovely and elegant women for which Mudfog is justly acknowledged to be without a rival in the whole world. The contrast between the fair faces and the dark coats and trousers of the scientific gentlemen, I shall never cease to remember while Memory holds her seat." How funny is the muddle, too, about the pig-faced lady, who turns out to be a member's mother-in-law, and the member refuses to answer further questions, because "it might involve a suspicion that the learned pig might be his half-brother." Here is an amusing method of dealing with homeopathy: "If the fortieth part of a grain of calomel was supposed to be equal to a five-grain calomel pill, why, when Professor Muff had dispersed three drops of rum through a bucket of water, and requested the man to drink the whole, what was the result? Before he had drunk a quart he was in a state of beastly intoxication, and five other men were made drunk with the remainder." Of course, with such a stimulant the remedy is found, which consists in an infinitesimal dose of soda-water. Dickens must have lived long enough to have traveled through underground London, and it is amusing to recall how Professor Queerspeck explained before the Mudfog Association how "trains were to start every morning at 8, 9, and 10 o'clock from Camden Town, Islington, Camberwell, Hackney, and various other places in which city gentlemen are accustomed to reside. It would be necessary to trace a level, but he had provided for this difficulty by proposing that the best line that circumstances would admit of should be taken through the sewers which undermine the metropolis, and which, well lighted by jets from gas-pipes, would run immediately above them, and form a pleasant and commodious arcade, especially in Winter-time, when the inconvenient custom of carrying umbrellas, now so general, could be wholly dispensed with." Take this book and give it to a lad of 15, and try him with it, and he is a dullard if it does not tickle his fancy, and he were morose, indeed, if the room does not ring with his honest, hearty laughter.

MINOR ARTS.

THE MINOR ARTS; PORCELAIN, WOOD-CARVING, STENCILING, MODELING, MOSAIC WORK, &C. By CHARLES G. LELAND. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

Mr. Charles G. Leland has left the Romani Rhi and gypsies and gone into the lesser fine arts. By the same token that Mark Twain invents scrap-books, Dr. Howells might produce a work on rearing poultry, Mr. James a fishing manual, or Mr. Aldrich a pamphlet on window-garden culture. Certainly Mr. Leland understands his subject, for, in addition to such practical ideas as may have been given him in regard to leather work, porcelain painting, transferring, wood-carving, stenciling, modelling, mosaic work, repoussé, our author's reading has been so extensive that, with his *index rerum*, he has managed to make his "Minor Arts" quite interesting. It is good to be able to bring in a glue of the sixteenth century, and to tell how wampum can be fabricated, as was made in the Indian mints on the Hudson River in the old Dutch times. One can imagine Mr. Leland, after a clever sketch, abounding with his amusing extravagances, rendered just a trifle grim with erudite quotations from some impossible old Nuremburg Latinist—how Mr. Leland could go at once from pen, ink, and paper, and, hammer and tool in hand, do a little repoussé work, or paint a beer-jug, or stencil the white-washed walls of his own peculiar den. Mr. Leland says that "there was a time when these minor arts were regarded as mere pastime, if not as waste time; but at the present day anything which will supply at a profit the ornamental panels or tiles or furniture-covers of stamped leather which are being freely introduced into furniture, can claim to be something better than amusement." Amateurish work is more or less good, generally less so. The trouble about it is that the conception always is in advance of the construction. We do a lot of home decoration, and do it very badly. The technical part of it, the handling of the tools, the working of the material, we master rapidly, but the great trouble is with the design. But, perhaps, we are doing Hans Breitmann an injustice, for Mr. Leland, whose bric-à-brac taste is excellent, has the creative power, for we see (page 58) that he has exhibited his pen-drawings on tiles at Howell and James, and was highly commended. When Mr. Leland was a lad at school in Philadelphia many were the clever sketches he drew. There was even then a robustness about his pencil-marks which showed vigor and originality. If he were not to-day a clever author, he might have been a distinguished artist, and a school—a mixture of Callot and Salvator Rosa—might have been produced. The "Minor Arts" is essentially a clever book and just full of those hints as to special work which makes it valuable to artists and amateurs. Mr. Leland seems willing to give himself a great deal of trouble to teach the art of decoration, and states (we suppose it is more to his English friends than to his own people) that he will be happy to communicate by letter to any one forming a club or school, and to give any advice in his power as to the organization of such schools, or any minor details. If Mr. Leland lived in the United States he would be overwhelmed with letters coming from Maine to California.

AN INADEQUATE POLICE FORCE.

NECESSITY FOR AN INCREASE—EFFORTS ON FOOT TO SECURE IT.

The Police Commissioners have long felt the necessity for an increase in the patrol force of the department, and are now engaged in making a strenuous effort to induce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to consent to an addition, rendered necessary by the extended area to be patrolled and the increase of population. The present force of patrolmen is 2,261, and it would be ample to cover the posts but for the necessity of detailing patrolmen for special duty. These detailed men do no night patrol duty, and at present there are 150 night posts not properly patrolled. Counting the men on the sick-list from day to day the department is short by 300 men. Several attempts have been made to secure funds for the payment of the proposed increase, but they have heretofore failed. Under the charter of 1873 the Board of Police are authorized to increase the force as required, but not to exceed 100 patrolmen during each year. Resolutions have been adopted at intervals during six years past looking to an increase, but the efforts of the Commissioners have been thwarted by the refusal of the Board of Estimate to appropriate the necessary funds.

Thus the extent of the patrol force has remained at the same point for six years. There has really been no material increase for the past 10 years, notwithstanding the additional area to be patrolled in Westchester County. This portion of the City is not adequately protected, and other sections of the City are suffering in a similar way. There is not a precinct in the City that has a sufficient number of men properly to cover the night posts. Of the 2,261 patrolmen nearly 700 do not patrol at night. These comprise the City Hall Police, the Broadway squad, the mounted squad, the detective squad, the steam-boat squad, the Central Office squad, the special service squad, the tenement-house squad, the court squads, the Grand Central Depot squad, the precinct detectives, and the men detailed at the public baths, at the ferries, and at other public places. A great many of these detailed men are unfitted for patrol duty. The Board of Police, in view of the circumstances, have resolved to increase the patrol force to 2,500 men if they can induce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate the funds to pay them. The new patrolmen will receive $800 per annum for the first two years of their service, under the law passed by the last Legislature. A statement is now being prepared by Chief Clerk Hawley, of the Police Department, showing the weakness of the force and the absolute necessity for the increase.

SHOOTING IN SELF-DEFENSE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Herrman in the case of Patrick Dalton, the 'longshoreman, of No. 86 Charlton-street, who was shot by Patrick Barrett, also a 'longshoreman, of No. 49 Bank-street, during a fracas on West-street, on the 18th of September, and who subsequently died in St. Vincent's Hospital. John O'Keefe, of No. 171 Perry-street, and Patrick Welsh, of No. 600 Greenwich-street, who were also shot by Barrett during the same fracas, but who recovered from their injuries, were present during the inquest and gave their testimony. The inquiry by the Coroner yesterday did not elicit any new testimony of importance. It was shown that opposition to Barrett was made by the other 'longshoremen working on the White Star Dock because he did not belong to their society, and they had made frequent threats to beat him and throw him into the river. On Thursday previous to the shooting he had had a quarrel with Dalton and several others, and had been severely beaten. He applied in vain at the Jefferson Market Police Court and the Charles-Street Police Station for protection, and he then armed himself to defend his life. When attacked on Saturday he used the pistol, killing Dalton, his principal assailant, and wounding O'Keefe and Welsh. The jury rendered a verdict in which they said that the shooting was done by Barrett in self-defense, believing that his life was in danger at the time. The Coroner thereupon discharged Barrett, and he went home with his wife.

A WOMAN'S ILLEGAL ACT.

Christian Ruckert, aged 5 years, whose parents reside at No. 549 West Thirty-ninth-street, during the latter part of August, ran a splinter in his left foot. The foot swelled and became very sore. His parents failed to summon a doctor, but placed the child in charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Engel, of No. 545 West Thirty-eighth-street, a woman who had the reputation in the neighborhood of being very skillful in dressing wounds. This woman applied a plaster to the wounded foot, erysipelas set in, followed by gangrene, and the child died on the 20th ult. Mrs. Engel was examined at the inquest yesterday, and said the mother of the child had dressed the wound with lard and mutton-tallow before witness was called in. The plaster she applied to the wound was composed of linseed-oil and yellow wax. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the parents of the child for not providing proper medical attendance, and found Mrs. Engel guilty of a misdemeanor in undertaking to treat the child without legal authority, and of whose condition she was completely ignorant. Coroner Knox required her to find $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MAUD S. AND HER RECORD

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT RACE AGAINST TIME.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND THE BRITISH TURF—WHY TROTTING HORSES ARE A FEATURE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—On Saturday "Maud S." On Sunday Col. Ingersoll, or, as the Chicago *Times* loves to call him, "Godless Bob." It seems to me that on Saturday and Sunday I was face to face with the two most characteristic outcomes of American civilization. A philosopher might find rare food for reflection from this double stand-point, with the fastest trotter in the world passing before his eyes, and the most eloquent of free-thinkers thundering daring anti-Scriptural declarations into his ears. The one and the other are the results of an education that is peculiar to the United States. Trotting is as national on this side of the Atlantic as preaching. Both are the development of a special training. The horse has been put in commission and made to develop a form of going which is different from that of his original and natural gifts and dispositions. Darwinism has, in the trotting horse of America, an illustration of evolution which is worthy of note and recognition. Not only has the natural gallop of the horse been systematically changed into a trot, but the horse has so thoroughly accepted the change as to put the speed of running and galloping into the more dignified and, for the rider, more comfortable, movement of trotting. In England we pull a roadster into a trot because it is easier for both rider and driver, but it had never entered into our calculations to train horses for especial speed in this gait until America showed us the trotting horse. Even now we do not enter into competition with the United States in this direction. We have no "trotting horses" so-called. We have no trotting races. The "sulky" is unknown in English sporting circles. Our fast horses are what Americans call running horses, and we can conceive nothing prettier or more exciting than a good race in which they compete with each other at full gallop. To the American this is tame sport compared with trotting, yet he will confess that "the Derby" race on Epsom Downs is one of the most impressive sights in the world. And so it is, but its impressiveness does not belong alone to the race. The crowd is a study. There is no more orderly or good-natured assemblage anywhere, and yet it is full of rough and dangerous elements. No man of observation and travel ever forgets the strange picture of that world of faces which turns toward the judges' stand to see the numbers posted when the race is over. It is the fashion of too many critics of men and manners, of habits and customs, of peoples and nations, to praise one particular institution by disparaging another. A critic who likes Irving as an actor seems to think it strengthens his praise to disparage some other artist. Admirers of Millais will discount Leighton. Lovers of Longfellow will make invidious comparisons between his work and Tennyson's for the purpose of emphasizing their admiration of "Evangeline." This lack of cosmopolitanism is a general weakness. A member of the Chicago Jockey Club tells me that English horse-racing is tame and contemptible; that it has not a redeeming feature when compared with trotting; that a race with running horses is barbaric, while trotting is a civilized sport; that a running horse is simply the product of nature, a trotting horse the fruit of education. Emphatic as was this denunciation of English racing, he had never seen the St. Leger run for at Doncaster, the Gold Cup at Ascot, nor the blue ribbon of the turf carried off at Epsom. My memory goes back to clusters of silk-coated horses carrying silk-tofisted jockeys, neck to neck bursting into the "last stretch" for the winning post, and I find in the splendid competition much to admire. As a development of the natural action and movement of the horse as you find the animal in its natural state, I see much in it capable of logical defense, and I cannot regard it as tame or contemptible.

TROTTING AND RUNNING.

At the same time, I can understand, admire, and appreciate the beautiful utility of trotting; and if I were a philosopher I should be inclined to deduce from the popularity of the trotting horse an illustration of the practical character of the American people. The citizens of the United States have put usefulness into their amusement. While we have cultivated the wild habit of the horse, they have treated it from the stand-point of domestic economy. Trotting is, for man's purpose, the most useful gait of the horse. It is the animal's civilized form. Above all things, Americans appear to me to be practical. A young nation that lays in a good foundation for ultimate greatness should be so. Like the young housekeeper, America has first got together the necessaries of domestic life, and the days of art and ornament and the amusement of idle leisure are of the future. It seems to me that, designedly or unconsciously, it is in this spirit of utility that the trotting horse has been created. I say created advisedly, and while I credit the creators with a specific design, I believe that the utility is the accidental outcome of the universal inspiration of usefulness. The breeding of English race-horses is chiefly productive of the amusement of leisure in England. It gives us fast animals "across country." Fox-hunting is a peculiarly English sport, the sport of the well-to-do and the rich. Trotting would be of no use for hunting. Therefore, we may hold that the running horse in England is the outcome of an old settled civilization that has leisure for amusement, while the trotting horse of America is the product of a new civilization that presses utility into its pastime. A trotting horse is a far more useful animal than a running horse, and from that point of view a trotting match is a more interesting and exciting meeting than a race between running horses. The great national race of Italy is the competition in the Corso at Rome; and here nature has fuller sway than in England, for there they have no riders, though the horses are goaded on by a mechanical spur. If in these general observations the philosophic thinker finds a text for a deeper and broader theme than belongs to mere newspaper sketching, I shall have written in the true spirit of American utility, which instructs while it amuses.

ENGLISH PICTURESQUENESS.

On the surface of things I should maintain that an English race-course is a more lively and picturesque scene than an American one. It may be more barbaric from my Chicago friend's point of view. The one is a carnival of pleasure, except to a handful of betting men; the other appears to me to be akin to a business meeting. As if to carry out my theory of utilitarianism, the drivers of the trotting horse wear no distinctive costume. Colors are necessary to mark the various competitors. These are indicated in the cap only, and the colors selected are sombre. In Europe, athletic and other pastimes run into picturesque and at the same time useful costumes. Our cricketers dress for the game. Breeches, hose, and shoes give the bicycler his special costume. Rowing has its easy shirt, foot-ball its boot and stocking, fishing its valves jacket full of pockets, shooting its appropriate leggins and coat, horse-racing its light and gay attire. The American trotting matches are so business-like that the drivers appear in their ordinary attire, or if they depart from it, they do so in a sort of apologetic way. The entire scene is as gloomy to look at as the dun clouds of England to an American visitor. Perhaps we get some consolation out of our colored silks and ribbons as against our gray firmament. Nature herself compensates us somewhat in our green meadows and flowering hedge-rows. Out of what appears to the English looker-on a sombre scene, however, there comes an excitement which is French in its impulsiveness and Italian in its intensity, rather than Anglo-Saxon, and I think I fully understood it on Saturday in presence of the most exquisite and wonderful performance of Maud S. on the fine course of the Chicago Jockey Club. It was my first experience of trotting against time. Often on the other side of the Atlantic had I read of these matches, often felt that it must be a flat and tame business to see a horse trot over a track with a multitude looking on, stop-watch in hand, racing against something intangible, as it were, and yet competing with the fleetest and most tremendous of powers—time on one hand, flesh and blood on the other; only flesh and blood appearing to the naked eye. Flesh and blood straining its feeble powers; time indicated by a hard, inflexible needle beating out the seconds: no winged wheel of classic scythe swinging over the track; no grim monarch of the scythe speeding on with sweeping pinions; nothing but the empty air and a clock with swinging pendulum, a clock that goes neither faster nor slower, a clock that is not urged by voice or whip, a hard monotonous verity, a dumb, non-sentient thing, a mechanical indicator of all-conquering time against a horse with a man behind it. Yet I found myself moved by the general interest, stirred by new feelings of admiration, to be carried away at last by an excitement akin to that which belongs to a splendid burst for the Derby at Tottenham Corner.

THE SCENE OF MAUD S.'S TRIUMPH.

Let me tell the story of the latest defeat of time, if I can; the triumph of Maud S. over St. Julien, the fastest trotting horse in the world until this performance of Saturday, which I was privileged to witness. It was what might be called an average London day. The sun was hidden behind gray rolling clouds. A cool breeze swept over the broad flat. Chicago could be faintly seen in the distance. A few grand stands were sparsely occupied. Only a handful of carriages were tethered in the space devoted to vehicles. The point of vantage on the Jockey Club's gallery was occupied by a few ladies and gentlemen. There had been rain in the earlier part of the day, which had kept people at home who would otherwise have been here. In England race-goers would have paid no attention to the weather except to dress for sun or shower. In America big crowds demand fine weather, and, as a rule, so likewise do trotting horses. A hot day with no breeze is most suitable for trotting speed, which is promoted by free perspiration. It had been announced that Maud S. would trot the mile course on Saturday; but Chicago, looking at the weather, felt pretty certain that the affair would be postponed, or if it were not, that the gentleman in charge of the mare would make no effort to beat St. Julien's time on such an unpropitious day. Therefore, the knowing ones and the cautious of Chicago did not go to the races on Saturday. There were several spins during the afternoon, however, that had all the excitement of prize competitions, though the crowd accepted them with a calm nonchalance that I confess surprised me when I remembered with what enthusiasm the humblest race is followed by the crowd on an English course. Between the heats of the last competition of the day, Maud S. was brought out to make a sort of dress-parade. She tapped at once the pent-up feelings of the audience. No prima donna on the lyric stage ever had a heartier reception from a poor house. Mlle. Maud S. paced quietly along with an unconscious grace. My wife thought the lovely creature seemed cognizant of the general enthusiasm. On the contrary, she appeared to me utterly innocent, altogether unaware of her beauty or the acknowledgement of it. She passed walking, and presently broke into a trot, was cheered by the crowd, and in due course returned to her stable. The wind was chill and gusty, but as the sun looked out from the clouds and began to sink toward the west, the wind moderated and gave promise of a calm withdrawal with the sun. "If the wind goes down," said my friend of the Jockey Club, "she will give us a show." On the strength of the good prospect we "took a drink." I mention this small detail of the day for the opportunity of saying that wine, lager beer, and Apollinaris water were the liquors most consumed at the bar on the stand. On an English course brandy and whisky would have been the chief drinks, modified a little by soda-water. I have often said that lager beer is the salvation of America from a temperance point of view. I did not see a single drunken man at the Chicago races. Our constant consumption of spirits and strong beer in England gives us an overwhelming percentage of drunkenness on holiday occasions compared with similar affairs in the United States. I am often told the difference belongs to climatic conditions. I do not believe it. America used to get drunk a good deal before lager beer became the popular and common drink of the country.

THE RACE.

Presently it was publicly announced that as many persons had come there to see Maud S. trot, the manager of the horse, on the part of the owner, was not willing that they should be disappointed. She would, therefore, go over the mile course, but the weather being altogether unsuitable for testing her speed, her performance would not necessarily be considered as a competition against previous time. This was greeted with a burst of applause. If Capt. Stone had controlled the weather at that moment he could not have done much more than nature did for him. The wind dropped; not a leaf stirred. The temperature rose. It was a warm evening. "I should not wonder if Maud S. made her fastest time to-day, notwithstanding the cautious declaration just made." It is hardly necessary to say that St. Julien's record was 2:11¼. "Vanderbilt will be a proud man if his mare can head it. Her driver looks this moment as if he would not change places with the President of the United States." By this time the mare had passed under the wire at the cry of "Go." She went along with a still body and quick legs, head erect, shoulders and trunk immovable except for their forward motion. It was like an opera dancer in a difficult pas who confines her action to her feet. Maud S.'s legs carried her body as if each anatomy was independent of the other. But at the first bend in the track she suddenly broke into a gallop and had to be recalled. Her second start was her successful one. She went round the track like a machine. Her head and back formed a straight line all the way. The evenness was never once broken. It seemed to me as if the pace was all the same, though stop-watches showed that it varied. When she passed the three-quarter of a mile pole the crowd sent up a great cheer. "The fastest time ever made!" exclaimed my Jockey Club friend, "1 minute 36 seconds." Turning into the home stretch, the mare came along, evidently quickening her speed, and she was watched in breathless silence, as if the entire concourse was one man watching the seconds on one stop-watch. It was an anxious crowd, its heart beating with hope, as if the fate of a nation depended upon Maud S. and her driver, whose voice was suddenly heard breaking in upon the general silence. The driver was urging the mare on, not with whip, not with spur, but with an earnest eager cry, to which she responded. On she came, with an easy stride that did not suggest speed so much as grace and elegance. "Hi! ya!" shouted her driver, and the next moment she had passed the wire, or winning post, in a tumult of wild enthusiasm. A negro groom in attendance on the mare flung up his watch and his hat, and rushed after her. A great cry went up all over the place. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, men flung up their hats and shook hands with each other. "Two ten and a half." "Two ten and three-quarters," cried one to another. In the midst of the joyous commotion the mare and her driver came back to be clothed and admired. She was surrounded by a crowd. They raised her blanket to pat her with fond hands. A darky hugged her. One man kissed her. She received these attentions as meekly and gently as a pet pony might submit to the caresses of children. Then the time was officially announced, the crowd cheered once more, and Maud S. disappeared, while her performance was being telegraphed "to all parts of the civilized world—*and* Russia," as my friend Sutherland Edwards would put it. "You have seen the biggest thing America can show you," said my pleasant companion of the Jockey Club, taking me by the hand; "I congratulate you." J. H.

A SERIOUS OFFENSE CONDONED.

Before Justice Wandell yesterday Hanna San Lorenzo, a seamstress, whose husband is a butcher, charged Frank Segati, a picture-frame-maker, with following her against her wish, and with threatening to throw vitriol into her face. Mrs. San Lorenzo said that she made the acquaintance of Segati, who is married, three years ago. The acquaintance was agreeable until Segati became enamored of her, and told her, with a purpose, that her husband was untrue to her. Last June Segati, in an extravagantly worded letter, threatened to throw vitriol into her face if she did not comply with his wishes. Since then Mrs. San Lorenzo has been in constant fear. A few days ago Segati met her in the street and threatened her. She then determined to tell her husband all, and by his advice she procured a summons for him. Counsel for Segati produced several letters written by Mrs. San Lorenzo to the defendant since she received the letter written by him last June. They were friendly, if not affectionate, epistles. Mrs. San Lorenzo admitted that since June she had walked out with Segati four times. Justice Wandell decided that any offense that Segati might have committed in the letter written in June had been condoned, and the defendant was discharged.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Two boys, James C. Courtney, aged 6, of No. 530 Second-avenue, and Joseph E. Hoey, aged 8, of No. 308 East Thirty-third-street, while on the way to school yesterday morning, amused themselves by stealing a ride on a large block of marble, which swung by chains from a truck being drawn through Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues. A sudden lurch of the truck threw both lads to the pavement, and before they could get out of the way the hind wheels of the truck had passed over them. Courtney was crushed to death, and Hoey received a compound fracture of the left leg. Courtney's body was taken to his home, and Hoey was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Thomas Hanning, the driver of the truck, was arrested, and released on $500 bail.

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST

ITS WONDERFUL PROGRESS WITHIN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

THE POPULATION OF THE TEN STATES DOUBLED SINCE 1860—PROPERTY VALUATION STEADILY INCREASING, AND STATE DEBTS STEADILY DECLINING.

From Bradstreet's, Oct. 2.

In Scott's United States Gazetteer, published at the beginning of the present century, the name of Chicago does not appear on the map of "the North-west Territory." In the same work I can find no trace of Illinois, with its 3,000,000 population, except as applied to the river and certain Indians. The Chicago River is mentioned in connection with the description of this territory thus: "It—the Illinois River—affords communication with Lake Michigan by Chicago River, between which and the Illinois are two portages; the longest does not exceed four miles." In the description of the North-west Territory, Chicago is alluded to in mentioning the grants made by the Indians in the treaty of Greenville (1794) as "one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of Chickago River, which empties into the south-west end of Lake Michigan." At this time the five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with their present population of 11,186,500, were known as the North-west Territory, and Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, with their present aggregate population of 6,073,714, formed part of the Spanish possessions soon to be traded back to France, and then sold by Napoleon for £3,000,000 to the United States. The 10 States now known as the Western States, with a present population of 17,260,214, with property exceeding $11,000,000,000 in value, with farms annually producing more than $1,500,000,000 worth of products, and 200 thriving cities engaged in all sorts of commerce and manufacturing, were at the opening of the year 1800 but little better than unpopulated prairies and silent forests. The following is a carefully prepared table showing the population of the 10 Western States for the years 1860, 1870, and 1880:

State.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,100,000
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	2,058,500
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,125,000
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,200,000
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,600,000
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,305,000
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,745,000
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	776,714
Kansas	107,206	364,399	900,000
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,000
Total	9,383,875	12,966,930	17,260,214

The combined population of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska in 1860 was 9,388,876; in 1870 it had increased to 12,966,930, and, so far as I can ascertain from the official figures of the census of 1880 and the figures returned by the Supervisors and published in the papers of the different States, the population at the present time must be 17,260,214. Here we have a growth of 3,198,051 in the first decade, and a growth of 4,293,284 during the decade just closed. It is extremely doubtful if any part of the world ever exhibited such a large and persistent growth in population and wealth as we find in the 10 great Western States. The growth is a healthy one. It cannot be said to be purely an agricultural growth, for large and important manufacturing cities are starting up all through the section of country I am attempting to describe. Nor does this cease until we get westward beyond Omaha. The extreme healthiness of this growth may best be studied in the table of valuations. The assessed valuation of property in the 10 Western States, as I have compiled it from official sources, in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 is as follows: In 1850, $879,666,617; in 1860, $2,643,662,269; in 1870, $4,026,369,367; in 1880, $5,492,351,690.

Beginning, then, at 1850, we find that the assessed value of real estate and personal property of the 10 States amounted to about $880,000,000. In 1860 it had increased to about $2,650,000,000, an increase of upward of 200 per cent. In 1870 the assessed value of property had increased to upward of $4,000,000,000, and it is now at least $5,500,000,000.

To understand the value of these figures, it would be necessary to know something of the systems of assessment of the different States. The assessments of Ohio are much nearer the real value than those of Illinois, while it is probable that the assessed valuation of the former State represents but 50 per cent. of the true value of property. It is equally safe to say that in Illinois the assessed value represents but little, if any, more than one-third of the real value of property in that great State. Real estate is assessed but once in five years in Indiana, and the new assessment for 1880 has not been made. Knowing these facts, it is safe to say that the true value of property in these 10 States is upward of $11,000,000,000. The stupendous change in the tide of agricultural development in this country from the South to the West was brought about by the war. In 1852 the assessed value of property in the Southern States was nearly $2,500,000,000. Eight years later this had increased to upward of $4,350,000,000. In 1870 it suddenly dropped (owing in part to the wiping out, from the pages of the State Controllers' and Auditors' books, of slaves as personal property) to $2,443,000,000, and it has now decreased to $2,226,000,000. The following table, showing the assessed valuations of the four principal sections of the country during the last four decennial periods, will enable the reader to make an interesting study of this ebb and flow of the tide of wealth throughout the different regions of this continent:

	1852.	1860.
New-England	$1,138,194,515	$1,606,468,193
Middle States	1,593,256,954	2,772,202,935
Western States	879,666,617	2,643,662,259
Southern States	2,489,426,300	4,361,970,635
	1870.	1880.
New-England	$2,717,503,601	$2,499,115,899
Middle States	4,893,728,339	5,316,699,027
Western States	4,026,369,368	5,492,351,690
Southern States	2,438,253,840	2,226,144,381

Before attempting to show the productive wealth of the West, it might not be out of place to glance for a moment at the liabilities of the region which has so wonderfully increased in population and in wealth. One may have a great deal of property, and yet be very poor. The aggregate wealth of a country will foot up splendidly, and fill plumply tabulated statements in newspapers and books, and yet, when the other side of the ledger is footed up, it will show a dismal pre-eminence in the magnitude of its debit. Fortunately, this is not the case with the West. The State debts of the West are $6,000,000 less to-day than they were 40 years ago, while the resources, according to the assessed valuation, are upward of $5,000,000,000 greater than the assessed valuation at that period, and $10,000,000,000 greater than the true value. The local debt in the Western States has not been quite so fortunate, but these incumbrances have been principally contracted by the larger cities, and in nearly all cases for public improvements that not infrequently bring in a revenue to the cities, and certainly are necessary to the health and well-being of the large aggregations of humanity that have been attracted from the rural regions to the busy life in the commercial and industrial centres. Subjoined I present a table showing the present local debt and the total indebtedness of each of the 10 States under discussion:

States.	State Debts 1880.	Local Debts 1880.	Total Indebtedness.
Ohio	$6,472,540	$41,490,574	$47,963,214
Indiana	4,998,178	14,049,726	19,047,904
Illinois	257,450	51,811,691	52,069,150
Missouri	16,758,000	40,000,000*	56,758,000
Michigan	905,149	5,000,000*	5,905,149
Wisconsin	2,252,057	9,931,158	12,183,215
Iowa	546,435	6,167,374	6,713,809
Minnesota	2,525,000	5,272,260	7,797,260
Kansas	1,130,175	13,473,197	14,603,372
Nebraska	599,967	1,800,000*	2,399,967
Total	$36,442,360	$190,595,950	$226,038,310

*Careful estimates.

It will be seen from this that the total State indebtedness of the 10 States is $36,442,360. The total indebtedness aggregates $190,595,950, making the local State indebtedness of the 10 States $226,038,310—less, by several million dollars, than the local debt of New-York State. With a population of 17,260,214, it will be readily seen that the total local indebtedness of these States is only $13 50 per capita, while the pressure of the national debt on the entire country is generally estimated at $40 per capita. No one out West worries very much about the payment of the national debt, and no one need to feel alarmed at the extent of the local indebtedness of these States when they properly take into consideration the energy of the population and the rapid accumulation of property.

It is impossible to more than touch, in passing, the growing manufacturing interests of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. All manufactures into which wood and iron enter are now made in these States, and, to a more or less extent, in all the Western States. The West is no longer dependent upon the East for its manufactured goods—it is no longer a vast meat and grain producing region—it no longer sends its raw material into other States and into other countries to be wrought into useful things of everyday life, and resold to it at double and treble its former value; the labor is done in the West, and the laborer is benefited by the proximity of cheap food, and the buyer by the saving of transportation. Chicago no longer depends upon Pittsburg for iron rails; it is able, to-day, to meet the great iron centre of the country half way on the road to Pittsburg, and it is doubtful if Pennsylvania sells a dollar's worth of iron to be shipped west of Chicago. Formerly, Western merchants bought their best furniture, and their goods into which iron largely entered, in Boston and other Eastern cities; now, not a dollar's worth of the best furniture is bought east of Grand Rapids, Mich., and in these goods the West is rapidly taking precedence of the Eastern and older States.

I have before shown that the manufacture of agricultural implements has absolutely declined in the Eastern States, while it has increased at an enormous rate in the West. This is not the only instance of the West having wrested from the East important industries. But, after all, these States are a vast agricultural region. Below I have compiled an important and interesting table, showing the average annual corn product, in bushels, in five years, (1875, '76, '77, '78, '79,) in the 10 Western States; also, the average number of acres planted, and the average value of the product. Such a table has never been presented before:

States.	Av'ge Annual Corn Prod'ct in Bushels for Five Y'rs.	Av'ge Number of Acres Planted.	Average Value of Product.
Ohio	104,265,946	3,012,890	$40,278,992
Indiana	112,634,500	3,519,523	37,310,908
Illinois	260,230,740	8,661,276	78,600,287
Missouri	112,700,300	3,624,946	30,406,214
Michigan	25,570,940	758,342	11,873,140
Wisconsin	29,542,590	910,065	10,809,183
Iowa	163,789,120	4,736,165	36,068,456
Minnesota	13,152,356	379,175	4,064,570
Kansas	85,943,960	2,331,198	19,609,489
Nebraska	41,786,280	1,075,511	8,341,590
Total	949,553,640	29,009,896	$279,339,969

Next in order I present a similar calculation showing the annual average wheat product in bushels for five years in the 10 States; also the average number of acres sown, and the average value of products:

States	Average Annual Wheat Product in Bushels for Five Y'rs.	Average Number of Acres Sown.	Average Value of Product.
Ohio	26,902,360	1,887,031	$25,700,660
Indiana	27,745,195	1,981,786	25,860,088
Illinois	32,051,366	2,359,266	30,548,561
Missouri	18,679,520	1,529,800	16,353,307
Michigan	23,183,464	1,357,450	24,214,774
Wisconsin	21,144,024	1,694,306	19,384,259
Iowa	29,687,568	3,003,558	23,035,430
Minnesota	27,446,973	2,055,615	23,138,164
Kansas	17,784,100	1,251,300	14,046,129
Nebraska	8,057,898	663,553	5,156,127
Total	231,776,858	17,682,973	$209,759,283

From this we learn that the West produces annually an average of 231,776,858 bushels of wheat, and that the average value of this product, after due allowance has been made for the difference of transportation in the various States, is $209,759,283. Our calculation would be incomplete unless we added to the corn and wheat product the value of all other farm products, including that of live stock, and with this end in view the following table has been constructed:

States.	Av'ge Annual V'lue of All Other Principal F'rm Products for Five Ye'rs.	Av'ge Annual V'lue of All Live Stock for Five Years.	Average Annual Value of All Farm Products and Live Stock.
Ohio	$34,114,969	$101,256,251	$301,344,871
Indiana	28,144,181	77,494,120	171,538,596
Illinois	46,868,576	132,881,722	288,598,796
Missouri	16,968,070	76,202,545	140,595,136
Michigan	21,886,500	54,651,353	112,428,967
Wisconsin	28,281,974	51,518,477	109,982,898
Iowa	35,088,823	102,685,357	183,836,586
Minnesota	12,928,854	29,947,684	69,069,972
Kansas	10,989,465	36,050,790	80,685,823
Nebraska	3,845,310	18,997,755	36,041,001
Total	$238,106,081	$681,631,064	$1,399,056,330

Here we find that the average annual value of all other principal farm products for five years is $238,106,081, while the annual average value of all live stock for the same period of time is $681,631,064. If to these totals we add the total annual wheat and corn product, we get the enormous sum of $1,399,056,330 for the average value of all farm products and live stock in the 10 Western States. But to this should be added the dairy products, the orchard products, and innumerable other products that defy even the statistician. Truly one may say that in this prolific region gold does not drop from the skies, but it is picked up from the earth.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

APPROPRIATING THE EXCISE MONEY TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in the office of Mayor Cooper, all the members being present. A resolution was passed authorizing the Controller to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $10,000 for the expenses of the Assessment Commission, and then several sums were appropriated from the Excise fund to charitable institutions for the support of children committed to their care by magistrates. The Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory was allotted $6,189 85, and $17 48 was appropriated for the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls. St. Stephen's Home for Children received $2,277 42, and St. James's Home for Children got $920 57. The Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul received $248. In accordance with a request from the Police Commissioners, $1,226 17 was transferred from the department account of 1879 to that of 1880, to enable the Commissioners to pay the back salary of Police Capt. Siebert. For the Department of Charities and Correction $3,600 was transferred from the appropriation for repairs to buildings to that for the completion of a new pavilion for the insane on Hart's Island. The sum of $13,700 was transferred from various appropriations in the Department of Public Works, $4,700 going to the salary account and $9,000 for "the renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c." The Board of Health sent a communication asking for an appropriation of $6,000 for the Night Medical Service, and the matter was referred to Controller Kelly. The Controller was authorized to issue revenue bonds to an amount not exceeding $15,000 to pay the commission, consisting of George Bliss, Peter B. Olney, and William C. Whitney, for "the revision of the special and local laws affecting public interest in the City of New-York." The board then adjourned.

THE ESCAPE OF IKE LEVY.

A PUBLIC INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE BEFORE THE JUDGES.

The circumstances connected with the escape of "Ike" Levy, the convicted receiver of stolen goods, from the custody of Court Officer Samuel W. Swayze, were further investigated yesterday by Recorder Smyth and Judges Gildersleeve and Cowing, of the General Sessions Court. Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Lyon represented the District Attorney's office. Chief Clerk John Sparks, Officer Swayze, and Court Captains Curry and Lindsay were examined, but their testimony did not differ from the statements made at the time of the escape. At the conclusion of the investigation, the Judges decided that the case was of so much importance and had attained so much notoriety that it was due to the public that the circumstances connected therewith should be investigated in open court. It was therefore ordered that the testimony of the witnesses examined should be embodied in the shape of affidavits and submitted to the Judges of the court sitting as a joint tribunal. Officer Swayze will then be cited to appear in open court and show cause why he should not be dismissed from the position of court officer. These proceedings will probably be commenced in the early part of the ensuing week. Heretofore the escape of a prisoner has resulted in the suspension, and, in the event of his non-capture, ultimate removal of the officer having him in charge; but this case, in the opinion of the Judges, calls for a public investigation.

STILL INVESTIGATING JUDGE MURRAY.

The statement that the Grand Jury investigation into the alleged purchase of the votes of certain members of the Board of Aldermen in order to secure the confirmation of Police Justice Henry Murray, had been investigated by Controller Kelly, through Peter Masterson, a Tammany leader, who is a member of the grand inquest, was accepted as true yesterday, when Mr. Kelly, in obedience to a summons, appeared in the Grand Jury room. Mr. Kelly was examined by the members of the Grand Jury at length, but subsequently declined to state whether or not he had thrown any light on the alleged bribery of the City Fathers. Deputy Clerk Moloney, of the Common Council, was also examined. He denied that he knew anything of any undue influence—pecuniary or otherwise—having been made use of to secure the confirmation of Judge Murray. He supposed, he said, that the confirmation of Judge Murray, by the aid of the votes of the Tammany Aldermen, was but the beginning of that era of "peace and harmony" in local political matters to which the rival Democratic leaders had solemnly pledged themselves at Cincinnati. The Grand Jury have not yet announced their decision in the matter, but will probably take some action before adjourning to-day.

A BAY-OIL SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

A few months ago T. K. Purdy, quartermaster of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco, was arrested while smuggling ashore a quantity of bay-oil. The duty on bay-oil is very heavy, and he acknowledged having brought from the vessel at various times 60 bottles of the stuff, but said it was labeled "bay rum," that he did not know what the bottles actually held, and that they were the property of the chief steward. Crowell, the chief steward, was then arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,500 before United States Commissioner Shields. Purdy was allowed to leave on his own recognizance to appear against Crowell. After waiting for several months, Purdy's continued non-appearance made it necessary to discharge Crowell. Purdy shipped on another vessel, and on his return to port yesterday he was rearrested on the original charge, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for examination.

TWO MEN NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

George J. Maxwell and David Currie, two farmers from Delaware, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening, and took a room at the Starr Hotel, No. 318 Greenwich-street. On Thursday they went out on a spree, and returning to the hotel in the evening somewhat under the influence of liquor, they retired to rest. When the porter went to their room yesterday morning he could not rouse them, and, noticing a strong smell of gas coming from the room, he informed the proprietor. The door was forced open, and the two occupants were found insensible on the bed. The room was filled with gas, which had escaped from the burner, which had not been properly shut off. The men were taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where after some time they regained consciousness. They are both very much prostrated by the inhalation of the gas, but it is expected that they will recover.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

NO. 1 PHILADELPHIA

[illegible]

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

[illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE.

[illegible]

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

[illegible]

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.—Trains leave Grand-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east as follows: [illegible]

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

[illegible]

OAKLAND FERRY.

[illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students found deficient at previous examinations, will present themselves at the same time.

The fall session will begin on

MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Candidates for admission to any one of the five courses viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, and Mineralogy, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, will be examined on

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June will be examined at the same time.

MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

49th-st., Madison and 4th-avs., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

M. W. LYONS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner BROADWAY.

Opens Sept. 20; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business.

The gentlemen whose names follow have had one or more sons fitted for college:

[illegible]

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

NOS. 21 AND 23 WEST 38TH-ST.

between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.

Autumn term commences Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1880.

The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,

NOS. 860 AND 862 6TH-AV., (56TH-ST.)

[illegible]

ARNOLD SCHOOL,

[illegible]

MISS M. A. CLARK,

[illegible]

MRS. JOHNSON AND MISS JONES'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 13 EAST 31ST-ST.

Reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1880.

THE MISSES PERINE,

NO. 52 EAST 74TH-ST.

Will reopen their English and French school for young ladies, Sept. 22. The number of resident pupils limited.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 450 Madison-av., corner of 50th-st.; new session opens Sept. 23; study hour (optional) at 8:30 A. M.; restaurant at 1 P. M. Circulars sent on application.

THE MISSES ROGERS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[illegible]

LAW SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

TEACHERS.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

FURS.

[illegible]

DANCING.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[illegible]

WARREN AT FIVE FORKS

RESUMPTION OF THE INQUIRY AFTER THE LONG VACATION.

STATEMENTS BY GEN. SHERIDAN CORROBORATED—A WITNESS WHO SAW THE CONFUSION IN AYRES'S RANKS—GEN. MACKENZIE'S STORY—TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL OF GEN. WARREN'S NARRATIVE.

After an intermission of several months, the Warren Court of Inquiry was resumed yesterday, though not on Governor's Island, where its former sessions were held, but in the court-martial room on the fourth floor of the Army Building, at the corner of Greene and Houston streets. The case of the applicant, Gen. Warren, before the court adjourned, was closed with an interesting transcript of his own part in the day's operations at Five Forks. Gen. Sheridan's counsel, Mr. Asa Bird Gardner, began the presentation of his case yesterday, and will, it is intimated, examine a large number of witnesses—among them possibly Gen. Grant—before the points at issue are finally submitted for decision. There are several questions of veracity pending between the two contestants which corroborating evidence only can decide, and among the things of which the court wishes to be informed is what reason Gen. Grant had for sending one of his aides, Col. Babcock, to Gen. Sheridan on the morning of the battle, with special permission to remove Warren from his command if, in his opinion, the exigencies of the service demanded it.

Of the three witnesses examined yesterday Gen. Mackenzie was the most important, but his testimony was neither so telling nor so explicit as that of Capt. Henry E. Alvord, whose regiment, the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Col. Castis Crowninshield, formed the bulk of the Cavalry Reserve Brigade under the command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbs. Capt. Alvord gave special testimony to the confusion in the ranks of Gen. Ayres, as his division advanced to the attack, thus verifying the evidence of Gen. Sheridan, and establishing a point that has been strenuously denied by Gen. Warren's witnesses, Gen. Ayres among the rest. He was also within hearing distance when the two Generals held that famous interview the details of which have hitherto been enshrouded in doubt, and heard Sheridan use very strong language—in fact, the impetuous veteran swore savagely. He was, moreover, personally cognizant of no less than a dozen messages sent by Gen. Sheridan to the infantry between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., the tenor of which was that their delay was ruining the prospect of a victory, and that the utmost expedition was indispensable to success. Gen. Hancock having been relieved from duty as a member at his own request, the court now consists of Gen. Augur, Gen. Newton, and Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Recorder. Mr. Albert Stickney was present as counsel for Gen. Warren, and Capt. M. V. Sheridan, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, replaces his distinguished brother at Mr. Gardner's elbow.

The first witness put upon the stand was Gen. Mackenzie, Brevet Brigadier-General in the United States Army, Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry. Gen. Mackenzie commanded a division of cavalry in the Army of the James when the movement in which Sheridan and Warren participated, to turn the right of Gen. Lee, began. On the day preceding the battle of Five Forks, it being understood at head-quarters that Sheridan was contending with a superior force of the enemy in front of Dinwiddie, Gen. Mackenzie, about 1 o'clock P. M. was ordered to proceed to his assistance. His command reported to Sheridan at Dinwiddie that night, and advanced with his army on Five Forks on the morning of April 1. The command operated as an independent body of cavalry under the direction of Gen. Sheridan, and made the celebrated reconnoissance up the White Oak road on the right of our forces, with a view to prevent any considerable body of the enemy from reinforcing Gen. Pickett's command, which was beleaguered on front and left at Five Forks. In his direct examination, Gen. Mackenzie furnished an outline of his part of the day's operations. His command numbered some 1,500 or 1,800 men—he was not positive as to the precise figures—and operated on the right of the Fifth Corps. His instructions from Gen. Sheridan were to move rapidly up the White Oak road on the right of our infantry, toward the extreme right of Gen. Lee's army, which was lying about three miles and a half from the flank of the Fifth Corps, and about five miles from Five Forks. In accordance with these orders the General pushed his force at a quick trot up the road, meeting no considerable body of the enemy. In executing this movement he was compelled to alter his course a little in order not to become entangled with the infantry. It was possibly 1:30 to 1:45 P. M. when the witness received an order from Gen. Sheridan to advance to the White Oak road at a point immediately upon Gen. Warren's right. He had a desperate fight in obtaining possession of the highway, which was held by the rebels in considerable force. The charge was a gallant and brilliant one, led by Major Monroe, a brave and able officer, who fell during the engagement. The rebels were driven out after a sharp resistance, during which our men acted with great impetuosity and daring. The command then advanced into the wood, on the north of the road, where some scattered rebel firing was encountered. The General could not say how many rebels there were in the wood; in his immediate vicinity there were but few; he personally saw only one or two; probably the officers in his advance saw more. He could not say whether the Confederates in this wood belonged to the force just expelled from the White Oak road, or whether they were the extreme left of the enemy's skirmish line. There was a light engagement in this timber land, and his forces came out on the north into the Boisseau field, from which they pushed forward to the Ford road and turned up that highway toward the point where it crossed the run in the Confederate rear. Here they found a regiment or two of the Fifth Corps guarding the ford against any advance of the enemy from that direction. There were troops across the run, and Gen. Mackenzie supposed them to belong to his own division, as there was a force of his own men on the other side of the stream at a point further east. He had personally crossed the run with a portion of his command, at an earlier hour in the day, but did not penetrate more than 100 yards into the country beyond it. He was soon undeceived as to the description of the troops facing our men on the north bank of the stream, and then retraced his steps and turned down the Ford road toward the Five Forks. The battle was now practically over, and his command bivouacked for the night in the Young-Boisseau field. He personally went further to the south than his command, but the fighting was practically over. The General did not fix the hour of these operations with precision; his impression was that the events occurred between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. Gen. Sheridan was very energetic in the delivery of his orders to him, and he understood that promptness and expedition were absolutely necessary.

Henry C. Erich, Lieutenant in Company D of the First Regiment of Maryland Cavalry, was the next witness. On the morning of April 1, in company with Gen. Mackenzie, his regiment struck the White Oak road about noon, but did not take part in the engagement to obtain possession of the highway. Soon after this charge was executed Gen. Mackenzie ordered the witness to take his men and reconnoitre along a lane which ran in a northerly direction, and was bordered on one side by a thick wood, and on the other by an open field. While they were executing this order, a staff officer from Gen. Sheridan galloped up and wished to know by whose instructions this was being done. The officer was told that it was by Gen. Mackenzie's command. He then ordered them to return to Gen. Mackenzie, and the General said they could follow him. The witness afterward led his command into the wood on the right, and they had advanced only a short distance when they came upon a body of the enemy holding their horses. The rebels threw down their arms as the troops advanced to the charge, and ran away as fast as they could. The advance was continued until the men came into an open field occupied by the enemy. The witness described the position of this open field as a little to the right of the Sidnor field, but it is not represented either on the Cotton graphic map of Five Forks and its environs or upon the official survey furnished by the War Department. The forces had a sharp brush with the rebels in the woods beyond this open field, and Lieut. Erich was unhorsed. He finally extricated his men and joined Gen. Mackenzie's command.

The last witness of the day was Capt. Henry E. Alvord, who described the movements of the cavalry reserve under Gen. Gibbs after the junction with Sheridan was effected. Capt. Alvord had been detailed as Provost Marshal of the brigade, and was acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Gibbs. To the best of his recollection, the reserves, which formed the rear of Sheridan's army, arrived on the ground in front of Five Forks about noon, and took a position in front of Five Forks in such a manner as to envelop the return of the rebel works. They had held a position in the advance during the preceding day, and had been pretty well cut up by the rebel fire. When night closed the conflict the command of Gen. Gibbs was ordered to the rear, and lay in that position during the night. When Sheridan advanced the next morning, Gen. Gibbs's command was among the last to get in motion, bearing well to the right, so as to come in on the flank of Gen. Devens and to envelop the Confederate left. Capt. Alvord's impression was that it was not later than 12 o'clock when his men were formed in line of battle in the position assigned to them. The command constituted the extreme right of the dismounted cavalry. Col. Stagg's command was on the right of the reserves, but Stagg's troops were mounted and continued so during the day. There was hard fighting all the afternoon, with heavy firing from the rebel lines. Our people were losing men constantly, and sometimes the advance posts of the enemy were in our possession and sometimes in theirs. The duty to which he was assigned by Gen. Sheridan was to observe the movements of the enemy's left and prevent them from turning our right before the Fifth Corps, which was every moment expected, came out. He was constantly in motion from the time the men got into position until the Fifth Corps arrived on the ground. From the position they occupied they could see the return of the rebel works (afterward assailed by the Fifth Corps) through occasional rifts in the wood. Their head-quarters were at Bass's house, half a mile to the rear. In advancing from Dinwiddie Court-house that morning, his brigade turned up a road that joined the White Oak a little east of the rebel return. The cavalry got into position pretty early during the day, and was carrying a pretty heavy load all the afternoon, while the Fifth Corps was en route. He remembered being sent back to Gen. Ayres with orders from Gen. Sheridan for the infantry to hurry on. At least a dozen such messages were transmitted by Gen. Sheridan during the afternoon; the first one probably about 1 P. M. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to envelop the right of the cavalry and get in their rear, and witness had a tough time of it to prevent them from doing so, and thus interposing between the cavalry and infantry. Capt. Alvord gave it as his impression that it was between 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. when the infantry finally advanced in line of battle across the Bass plantation toward the White Oak road.

Ayres's division struck the road, then wheeled to the left and pushed rapidly across the clearing, entered the woods with a rush, and carried the angle of the works on the rebel left. As Ayres's troops came down the road, through the open ground formed by the Bass plantation, they met a very heavy fire from some temporary works erected by the enemy in the edge of the woods a few rods east of the angle. The division faltered, and for a few minutes there was very serious confusion—the most serious that occurred during the day. Warren was nowhere to be seen; and so Gen. Sheridan rode across the field, (Bass's plantation,) and personally assisted Gen. Ayres in rallying and reorganizing his lines. The General passed around in front of the infantry and made strenuous efforts to keep them from breaking. They recovered in a few minutes, and advanced in good order, the enemy giving way before them until driven behind the angle of the works, where the main body of their left lay. It was during this confusion in Ayres's division that the enemy made a last desperate but abortive attempt to penetrate between the left of the infantry and the right of the cavalry. This attempt was repulsed by Col. Stagg after a pretty severe engagement, and as Ayres came in on the right the gap was closed up, and the integrity of the Union line of battle established. After Sheridan had restored order in Ayres's division, the Union infantry pushed rapidly through the woods and carried the rebel works with a brilliant charge. Witness saw Gen. Warren only once during the day. Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Warren were then together at the rear of Bass's house. Witness was near enough to hear what was said during the interview, and heard Gen. Sheridan express great displeasure at the tardiness with which the Fifth Corps was advancing. Gen. Sheridan used pretty strong language; it was his recollection that the General was profane. To the best of his memory Ayres's division arrived on the ground between 4 and 5 o'clock. It was his duty to effect a connection between the cavalry right and Ayres's left, and the sun was getting very low in the West when this was finally accomplished. His impression, as before stated, was that it was about 5 o'clock when the infantry moved to the assault. He did not know what was done by Crawford during the day. Mr. Stickney asked only a single question, and the court was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

HEAVY FAILURES IN THE WOODEN WARE, TOBACCO, AND OTHER TRADES.

Much excitement was occasioned in trade circles yesterday by the announcement of the failure of several well-known houses. Robinson, Lord & Co., wholesale dealers in wood and willow ware at No. 147 Chambers-street, the leading house in the trade, announced their suspension, occasioned by the failure of Lord & Robinson, of Baltimore, with which the firm was identical. The Baltimore house was forced to suspend by the sudden failure of the tobacco firm of Oliver & Robinson, of Richmond, Va., and at No. 78 Warren-street, this City. The three failures were entirely unexpected, as the firms were not known to be embarrassed in any way. Robinson, Lord & Co. have been established in this City since 1866, the New-York partners being Rowland H. Robbins and Russell H. Robbins, who constituted the "Co." They had a large and profitable business, their paper ruling at 7 per cent. and their credit being unlimited. Many of their creditors called upon them yesterday, and all expressed the greatest sympathy for the firm, and offers were freely made of goods to enable them to carry on the business without interruption. Mr. Robbins said he had received a dispatch from Baltimore announcing the failure of Lord & Robinson, and the New-York firm had no recourse but to suspend in order to secure the creditors here. He did not think they would be affected other than in their credit, and he hoped that it would result in an extension. On Jan. 1 the firm was perfectly solvent, and they had done a good trade since then. They had always enjoyed unlimited credit, and their creditors now were ready to let them have all the goods they required. He had returned all goods received on Thursday, and on goods in transit he had instructed the transportation companies to hold the bills of lading for the account of the owners. The Baltimore firm was carrying a large amount of unproductive real estate, and exchanged paper with Oliver & Robinson; he had heard that the latter firm had preferred Robinson & Lord in their assignment for all paper had of them. He could give no estimate of the liabilities or assets, but said that the trade reports of $500,000 were altogether too large. A statement would be completed in a few days which would show exactly how they stood.

Bradstreet's advices from Baltimore state that Lord & Robinson have made an assignment there to R. J. Gittings. The business was under the management of Charles W. Lord since the death of Mr. Robinson, about two years ago. The latter's capital remained in the business, together with $36,000 life insurance money, his life being insured for the business to that amount. The house has been established many years, and had the leading business in their line throughout the United States. The trade was considered very profitable, and their paper was gladly accepted at 6 per cent. The capital in the business was estimated at $300,000, and estimates of their worth were as high as $500,000. They owned a large amount of real estate.

Oliver & Robinson, tobacco manufacturers at Richmond, Va., and at No. 78 Warren-street, filed an assignment in the County Clerk's office yesterday to Oscar S. Grady in trust of all their assets in New-York City, to secure H. W. Matthews, their New-York agent, for $30,789 indebtedness on drafts; he was their accommodation acceptor of drafts and indorser. They also made a general assignment in Richmond. The firm did a very large business, being an old established house, with excellent credit. Mr. Robinson came into the firm in January, 1878; he owned real estate valued at from $150,000 to $200,000, and Mr. Oliver had real estate estimated worth from $30,000 to $50,000. Their business capital was estimated at from $25,000 to $40,000.

The liabilities of the Albion Print Works, of Conshohocken, Penn., having a New-York office at No. 104 Worth-street, whose failure was published yesterday from Philadelphia, are estimated at $300,000. Very little is due to the dry-goods trade here, as the concern has been without credit for nearly two years; it is thought, however, that they owe about $30,000 to $40,000 for drugs and dyes. The principal part of their indebtedness is due to Fall River and other Eastern manufactories. The company was established in April, 1872, and their factory and machinery originally cost $350,000; it is mortgaged for $150,000, which is thought to be its full value. The concern was principally owned by Lea & McCarter, of No. 104 Worth-street and of Philadelphia.

The Sheriff yesterday took possession of the clothing house of Moss & Hermann, at No. 413 Broadway, on attachments obtained by creditors to the amount of $6,599 01 and judgments aggregating $7,156 06. They began business Jan. 1, 1879, with a claimed capital of $30,000; their liabilities are reported at $80,000, and their stock on hand is valued at $10,000. It is stated that the partners have disagreed, and a Receiver has been applied for.

Annie E. Angevine made an assignment yesterday to Alfred W. Walker, with preferences to the amount of $438.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

FIVE CONTESTS TO BE DECIDED—OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME.

The entries for the five contests which are to be decided to-day at Jerome Park are numerous enough to make the opening day at that fashionable resort a brilliant success, especially as three great stake races are on the programme. The dash of a mile for all ages, which is to initiate the sport, has nine entries, namely, Dan Sparling, 4 years, 118 pounds; By the Way, 3 years, 77 pounds; Little Buttercup, 3 years, 89 pounds; Shadow Dance, 3 years, 89 pounds; Olive, 87 pounds; Topsey, 78 pounds; *Checkmate, 121 pounds; Followcraft filly, 4 years, 87 pounds, and Aurora's Baby, 3 years, 88* pounds. This is a fast lot, and it will puzzle the betting men to pick out the winner. The second race will be the Nursery Stakes for 2-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $800 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. Of the 40 nominations, the announced starters are A. Burnham's Banter and Brambaletta, Pierre Lorillard's Olive, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s Mabel, and George L. Lorillard's Spineway. The latter, of course, will be a great favorite, but rarely do the Leamington fillies improve with age, and there are many shrewd turfmen who have confidence in the ability of Brambaletta to defeat the daughter of Leamington. The third event will be the Jerome Stakes for 3-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. The announced starters are T. W. Doswell's Neufchatel, E. A. Clabaugh's Oden, George L. Lorillard's Grenada, and W. R. Babcock & Co.'s Ferncliffe. This must necessarily be a grand struggle, for Ferncliffe and Grenada have vanquished each other, and Oden has improved so much this Fall that he will be backed to win the coveted prize. The fourth race will be the Manhattan Handicap for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and of the 28 nominations there will be nine starters, including George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, 4 years, 118 pounds, and ch. c. Harold, 4 years, 112 pounds; J. J. Bevins's b. f. Emily F., 3 years, 88 pounds; Charles Boyle's ch. f. Ada Glenn, 4 years, 105 pounds; Francis Morris's b. f. Kitty J., 3 years, 88 pounds; James W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 6 years, 105 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 5 years, 108 pounds; E. V. Snedeker's ch. f. Girofle, 3 years, 108 pounds, and L. W. Jerome's ch. c. One Dime, 4 years, 108 pounds. With these weights the race should be a close one. To conclude the sport, there will be a handicap steeple-chase over the fractional course, the entries for which are Judith, with 138 pounds; Bertha, 128 pounds; Spartan, 130 pounds; Day Star, 147 pounds; Disturbance, 148 pounds; Faustina, 130 pounds; Kirk, 115 pounds; Pomeroy, 142 pounds; Skylark, 118 pounds; Franklin, 130 pounds; Coryetes, 120 pounds; Cannon, 125 pounds, and Janet Murray, 132 pounds.

The racing is to commence promptly at 1:30 P. M., and special trains will leave the Grand Central Depot at 12:15 and 12:45 P. M., running direct to the grounds. The fare for the round trip is 60 cents.

THE BERNHARDT TICKETS SOLD.

RECEIPTS OF $24,000 AT THE BOX-OFFICE IN A HALF-HOUR.

Notices published in several of the newspapers directed attention to the fact that yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, "subscriptions" would be received at Booth's Theatre for the 24 representations to be given in that theatre by Mlle. Bernhardt, and that only seats for the whole series, at $60 each, would be sold, no single purchaser to be allotted more than 10 seats. Before 8 o'clock a line of not more than 60 persons stood on Twenty-third-street, the head being at the box-office and the remainder reaching out of the porch and eastward toward Fifth-avenue. The head of the line consisted of men who are seen every night at some of the theatres offering the best seats at a slight advance upon box-office prices, and of the class known as ticket speculators. For the rest, they were shabby boys and half-grown men, who shivered in the frosty morning air with their coat-collars turned up about their throats. The policemen on duty said that most of the men and boys had held their positions all night, and he heartily complimented them for their powers of endurance, and hoped they would reap a rich reward. Mr. Rullman, who is an agent for the sale of theatre tickets, and whose face and figure are well known by managers, came into the porch with a large sachel, which he put down in front of the ticket office, and then took the place of a man who held the head of the line. When THE TIMES's reporter entered the porch he was approached by an elderly man with a grizzled beard and a stooping figure.

"Would you like to buy good seats for any of the performances?" addressing the reporter. "Have you seats for sale?" he was asked. "Not yet," answered the man, "but I will have them shortly. You can have your pick of the house for any night." "What will the charge be?" "Give you good seats for $4; best in the house." The reporter said he would wait. Just then a boy approached. He offered to sell his place in the line—about 25 from the head—for $5. Walking along the line, and near the boys who were shivering against the wall, offers were made of places at from $5 down to $2, the boys who offered them stating that they had held them for 24 hours, and were anxious to get away.

At 8 o'clock precisely the glass slide in front of the ticket-seller was thrown up, and Mr. Rullman promptly called for 10 seats for the season, pointing out upon the diagram in front of him the seats he desired to secure. The tickets were handed out immediately, in a package secured by a rubber band, and Mr. Rullman offered a check in payment. The check was taken, the tickets were dropped into the sachel, and Mr. Rullman dropped back. The next man in the line called for 10 tickets for the season, indicated where he would take them, received another package, paid by check, and dropped his tickets into the sachel. Then he stood by the side of the box, and about 25 other men came up, selected sets of 10 seats for all the performances, paid some in checks and a few in money, and dropped their tickets into the open sachel, over which a man stood guard. By this process all the orchestra seats as far back as the fourth row from the rear, except a few comparatively undesirable seats at the sides of the house, passed from the control of the managers of the house into the possession of the speculators. When the sachel was nearly full it was taken away, the crowd of buyers disappearing at the same time, and leaving a few men who desired to buy, and a dozen boys who did not, standing in line. The price of places fell to $1 50, and half a dozen holders of places, having secured two or three tickets each and gone their way, the line suddenly dissolved, so that before 9 o'clock there was not a purchaser in front of the ticket agent.

When asked at 9 o'clock how the sale had proceeded, the ticket agent replied: "Look at that plan. You see all the orchestra seats are engaged, but the rush was for places where a fine view of the house and the toilets of the ladies can be shown and admired to advantage. These seats in the balcony, of which only a few have been taken, are much better ones from which to see the performance." The plan answered to the statements of the agent. The best parts of the house were crossed off as taken, and Mr. Rullman and his assistants were seen to be in possession of about 250 or 300 chairs, for which they had paid at the rate of $2 50.

About $24,000 were received in a half-hour, and during the rest of the day the sales reached a total of $30,000. The six private boxes were advertised to be sold at auction at 3 o'clock. When, at 3:30, a visit was made to the theatre, the announcement was found posted on the main door: "Auction sale of boxes postponed." At the box-office it was said that the postponement had been made by Mr. Abbey at the request of many persons who desired to be present at the sale, but were unable to attend yesterday. The date for the postponed sale had not, he said, yet been fixed upon.

MICHAEL TUOMEY IN A RAGE.

HIS BRUTAL ATTACK ON A FRIEND WHO CAME OUT FOR GARFIELD.

Mr. Maurice V. Freund is a real estate and insurance agent, doing business at No. 760 Third-avenue, under the Murray Hill Bank. His business is a large one and brings him into close relation with one or two hundred tenants besides most of the merchants and tradespeople of the neighborhood. Up to within a year or two he belonged to the Tammany Hall party in the district, (the Twentieth Assembly,) and, although he never took an active part in politics, he aided by money and influence several of its candidates with whom he was personally acquainted, among others ex-Alderman Michael Tuomey, a personal friend of Gen. Hancock and one of the originators of the "Hancock boom" at Cincinnati. In the canvass of 1878 Mr. Freund not only gave Tuomey his vote and influence, but contributed a handsome check toward his election expenses, which check, with Tuomey's indorsement, he still retains. A few weeks ago Mr. Freund, who, in common with most real estate men up town, has felt the improvement in business consequent on the financial policy of the Republicans, announced that he intended to vote for Gen. Garfield. Two or three of his Democratic friends tried to argue him out of it, but he told them he had fully made up his mind, but that while he would vote for the Republican candidate for President, he would cheerfully support the Democratic local nominations, especially those that his old Tammany friends were interested in.

Last Thursday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Freund was seated in his office, in company with his head book-keeper and one or two clerks, and engaged in conversation with a lady who had called on some business matter. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, ex-Alderman "Mike" Tuomey strode into the room, and, approaching Mr. Freund in an imperious manner, said, stiffly: "Good morning; I understand you're going to vote for Garfield." "I am going to vote for Gen. Garfield," replied Mr. Freund, pleasantly, "though I am also going to vote the Tammany County ticket." "What's your reason?" demanded the burly ex-Alderman, his face growing pale with suppressed passion. "Because I don't want a change," said Mr. Freund, "and because I think the election of Hancock would be prejudicial to business interests." "You do, do you!" cried Tuomey, his face livid with rage. "You do, eh! You dirty little ——! Don't you ever dare to ask me for any favors again, you contemptible pup!"

Mr. Freund said he thought in the matter of favors they were more than square, and was going on to recall the facts to the ex-Alderman's recollection when the latter interrupted him with another gust of violent abuse. By this time they had got to the doorway. "You dirty little pup," repeated the burly politician, brandishing his fist in Mr. Freund's face. "I wouldn't wipe my boots on you; you're a liar, I tell you! a —— liar! I wouldn't—" and here the ex-Alderman and personal friend of Hancock gave vent to language of such offensiveness, shouting at the top of his voice, that the lady who remained seated in the office put her fingers to her ears and tried to escape from the room. A crowd had gathered in the street, and Tuomey was led off by one of his "heelers" to a Third-avenue car, meantime shouting back to *Mr. Freund: "If you ever dare to speak to me, I'll break your head,"* together with *other choice contributions of Tammany billingsgate.*

Mr. Freund was too much astounded by Tuomey's behavior to take prompt measures, although he has since been told by his friends and neighbors, including more than one Democrat, that he would have been quite justified in breaking the assailant's head with a chair, or handing him over to the Police. The affair was the topic of much excited conversation in the neighborhood of Forty-seventh-street and Third-avenue yesterday, and there was scarcely a business man or a tradesman who did not express the greatest indignation at Tuomey's outrageous conduct. The abusive attack was utterly unprovoked. Mr. Freund's sole offense being in modestly stating his intention to vote for Garfield in the interests of business. Tuomey is a close personal friend of Gen. Hancock, is almost daily to be found on the list of visitors to Governor's Island, and takes to himself the sole credit of having originated the "boom" at Cincinnati, which resulted in the General's nomination. His unprovoked abuse of Mr. Freund, as well as his shocking language uttered in the presence of a lady, was heard by half a dozen persons who are prepared to swear to the facts if necessary.

THE MONUMENT TO BURNS.

The unveiling of the monument to Robert Burns in Central Park will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour the Monument Committee and members of Caledonian clubs of this City, Brooklyn, Hudson County, Newark, and other places, will reach the spot, while Grafulla's band will play Scottish music. President Wenman, of the Park Department, will act as Chairman. The presentation of the monument to the City will then be made by Mr. John Paton, Chairman of the Monument Committee. Mr. William Paton, Chairman of the Committee on Ceremonies, will unveil the statue, which will be accepted on behalf of the City by his Honor the Mayor. Music will follow, and the Hon. George William Curtis will deliver the address of the day. The ceremonies will conclude with "Auld Lang Syne" by the band, in the singing of which those present are requested to join.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

"Clayton" is informed that he has lost his vote.

"A Voter" is informed that in the case mentioned by him the sailor cannot vote.

The National Billiard Players' Association will hold a meeting on Monday in Connor Brothers' rooms, Union-square.

Frank Beckheim, aged 10 years, of No. 98 Willett-street, was accidentally drowned last night while gathering driftwood at the foot of Stanton-street.

On and after Monday next trains will be run until midnight on the Second-avenue elevated line, and also on the City Hall branch of the Third-avenue line.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company yesterday, Norvin Green was elected President and George B. Prescott and James O. Green Vice-Presidents.

The Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, will speak to-morrow afternoon in Haverly's Theatre, West Fourteenth-street, when the American Temperance Union Sunday meetings will be resumed.

United States Commissioner Deuel yesterday took the oath of office before Judge Choate, and filed the bond required of him as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, vice John I. Davenport, resigned.

A Coston light, showing the colors green, white, and green in succession, has been adopted as the distinguishing night signal of the new Monarch Line of steamers, plying between London and this port.

Dr. M. H. Henry, who for seven years occupied the position of Chief Surgeon of the State Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, has retired from it to devote himself more exclusively to his private practice.

It is understood that the Grand Jury, being unable to complete the various investigations instituted during the present term, have remitted the Brooklyn bridge inquiry to their successors, who will be sworn in on Monday next.

Mr. Louis Eugene Lefferts, son of the late Gen. Marshall Lefferts, was yesterday appointed Secretary of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. Mr. Lefferts has long been employed in the electricians' department of the Western Union Company.

The Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, will preach a special sermon to railroad men to-morrow evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Michael J. O'Connell was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail yesterday, by Justice Wandell, on the charge of highway robbery preferred by Christian Rembofar, of Brooklyn, who claimed that O'Connell tried to rob him of his watch in West Twenty-ninth-street on Monday.

The John F. Cavanagh Association, composed of pupils of the old Marion-street public school, gave its first reunion and reception in the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house Thursday evening. The affair proved a very gratifying success. The attendance was very large, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

On Sunday John McGan, who had just arrived on the steamer Germanic, fell from the wharf at Castle Garden, while drunk, and was drowned. His body was found off the Battery yesterday. In a leather belt around his waist were 8 gold eagles, 15 sovereigns, and about $8 in silver. His family live at Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland.

Joseph Emerson, who was convicted on Monday, in the Court of General Sessions, of having violated the lottery law, and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment, was admitted to bail yesterday in $3,000, by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Emerson's counsel, claims that his conviction was illegal because, he alleges, the indictment charged him with the commission of two acts inconsistent with, and repugnant to, one another.

Margaret McDonnell, or Mary McDonough, a drunken tailoress who has obtained work at times at a Bowery clothing store, was brought to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday. She suffered from erysipelas, the result of wounds on the head, and was taken to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Last evening her condition was believed to be precarious. From incoherent and disconnected utterances made by her, it is thought that she was beaten by another woman.

The sanitary authorities sent a request yesterday to Controller Kelly that he abate a nuisance caused by squatters on vacant City lots on territory bounded by Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets and Third and Lexington avenues. The squatters permit refuse to poison the air in the neighborhood of Mount Sinai Hospital, and erysipelas, diphtheria, blood poisoning, and fevers in the wards are ascribed to the emanations from the filth which is permitted to accumulate.

James Kilcullen, a hackman, reported to Capt. Yule, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, last evening, that John Davis, of Spuyten Duyvil, engaged him to take the body of a female child to Woodlawn Cemetery, but that Davis had no burial permit. On this information Davis was locked up for violating the Sanitary Code. The child was deformed and only lived a couple of hours after it was born. No proof is offered of willful neglect or of criminality on the part of Davis.

William G. Sheridan, who was recently a clerk in the grocery firm of Moore, Jenkins & Co., was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on charges of abandonment and bigamy. The complaint of abandonment was preferred by Elizabeth Sheridan, who married the accused in Albany 37 years ago. Five years ago they separated, and on July 8 last Sheridan, it is alleged, married Matilda E. Mann in Philadelphia, representing himself to be a widower. Justice Murray held him for examination, fixing his bail at $1,000.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Annie O'Neil, of No. 290 Tenth-avenue, was charged with selling "policy" by Detective Cairns, of the Sixteenth Precinct. Henry Christopher, a negro, who said he lived at Newark, N. J., and who was employed as a decoy, testified that he purchased the "gig" 4-11-44 of the prisoner for 5 cents. Justice Wandell held Mrs. O'Neil in $500 to answer, but commented on the action of the Police in employing men to commit crimes to secure the arrest of other persons. C. A. Korner, of No. 288 Tenth-avenue, became surety for Mrs. O'Neil.

At a meeting of the Assessment Commission, held yesterday in the Mayor's office, Commissioner George H. Andrews moved that when the commission adjourn it adjourn to the first Friday in November. "Why do you name Friday?" asked Mayor Cooper. "Why, the Mayor will be hanged by that time, you know," was the answer, and then the Commissioners resolved to adjourn to Thursday, Nov. 4. As yet no notice from any property-owner asking for revision of his assessment has been filed according to law in the offices of the Controller and the Counsel to the Corporation.

Capt. Frank Elkington, whose family troubles have frequently found their way into print, was again locked up yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court by Justice Bixby. The charge against him was made by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret H. Miles, who asserted that he had made his way into the apartments of herself and his wife disguised as a woman, and threatened to shoot Mrs. Miles if she did not allow her daughter to return to him. The Justice set down the examination of the case for this afternoon. This forenoon Elkington will be allowed to appear before Justice Lawrence, in whose court he has instituted habeas corpus proceedings to compel his wife to live with him.

It was reported on good authority yesterday in Wall-street, that the visiting English Bond Holders' Committee had nearly concluded negotiations to take up the $17,000,000 of floating debt of the Reading Railroad Company, by the issue of deferred stock at a low percentage, *such stock not to be a lien on the railroad until after a dividend is earned on the common stock.* The negotiations were said to have been carried on through *Drexel,* Morgan & Co., but these gentlemen refused any information on the subject. The members of the committee were not in town. Receiver Franklin B. Gowen, was in town, but refused to be seen, and when a written question was sent in to him, returned for answer, that he knew nothing whatever about it.

BROOKLYN.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith has accepted the nomination of a hatters' association on an anti-convict-labor platform for Congress in the Third Congressional District.

There are 800 practicing physicians in this county. Of these 708 have complied with the law requiring all physicians to register their names in the County Clerk's office. After this date unregistered physicians who attempt to practice will be liable to a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $200, half the fine to go to the informer.

Five of the lads arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct in order to screen the real culprits who attacked the Eighth Ward Boys in Blue on the night of the torch-light procession were discharged by Justice Ferry, no evidence being offered against them. In order to keep up the farce a boy named Quigley has been held for further examination. The Police have no intention of arresting the roughs and thugs who really made the assault.

In the Van Wyck will case Albert J. Loscher testified yesterday that he was authorized by Mrs. Alice Seabury, wife of the Rev. Thomas Seabury, to contest the will. The objections to the probate were filed in Mrs. Seabury's name by ex-Judge Flannagan. Mrs. Seabury, who will be called as a witness on Wednesday, has already made an affidavit setting forth that she never authorized any one to act for her in the matter of contesting the will.

On the 9th inst. books will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of an elevated railroad company, which is to organize with $1,000,000 capital under rules laid down by the Rapid Transit Commission which recently selected routes upon which roads could be built. It is said a majority of the stock will be taken by the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. A recent decision of the Court of Appeals prevented the latter company from building an elevated road on routes selected by the first Rapid Transit Commission which the Mayor appointed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Athletic Club will hold its Fall games at 3 o'clock to-day, on the grounds at West New-Brighton. Gold medals will be awarded to the winners in the various contests.

The Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer has accepted the Rectorship of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, at Castleton, Staten Island, and will enter upon his duties to-morrow. Mr. Mortimer is an English divine, a graduate of Oxford, and distinguished for learning and eloquence. He has lately been assistant at the Church of the Transfiguration in this City and Chaplain of the House of Mercy, which latter position he will retain in connection with the Rectorship on Staten Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

With the close of the month of September the fiscal year of Sing Sing Prison ends, and its books show that it is not only self-supporting as now conducted, but that it has a handsome balance of earnings over expenditures. During the year its contract earnings were $206,267 90; miscellaneous earnings, $10,760 79, making total earnings of $217,028 69. Its total expenditures amounted to $184,277 69, which left a net profit of $32,751.

NEW-JERSEY.

Receiver Hobart, of Newark's wrecked First National Bank, began yesterday to pay the 70 per cent. dividend ordered by the Controller of the Currency. Many creditors made application for their shares, and the clerks were kept busy all day.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Five European steam-ships—the Germanic, of the White Star Line; the Circassia, of the Anchor; the Donau, of the North German Lloyd; the Helvetia, of the National, and the Vaderland, of the Red Star Line—will sail to-day. Every berth in the Germanic has been taken, and that vessel will take out 160 saloon passengers—a very large list for the month of October. The Rev. Dr. Cairns, the Scotch divine, and several other clergymen who have been attending the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Philadelphia, will sail in the Circassia. John Henderson, Esq., the senior member of the house of Henderson Brothers, and his son, Mr. Richard Henderson, are also passengers on the Anchor steamer. The Baron von Tena, and the Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey, and his family, will sail in the Donau. The cabin lists are appended:

In steam-ship Germanic, for Liverpool.—W. R. Deutch, Washington Nathan, J. D. Armstrong, C. E. Jennings, M. Drummond, C. T. Stade, J. R. Newell, C. Zundel, W. G. Johnson, George Morris, Dr. F. Monatt, Edward Powers, William Creighton, J. D. Brebner, Mrs. E. King, Miss King, Miss E. King, Mrs. Ellen Adams, Miss Putnam, Mrs. L. Sondheim, Mrs. M. Barr, R. Redmond, Mrs. Redmond, C. L. Shand, W. Johnson, William Stephens, William Stephens, Jr., Mrs. Lillie, W. H. Kane, Mrs. Kane and two children, J. Bertle, F. Howcroft, Mrs. J. Gilroy, Master Kendell, Mr. Bathery, Henry G. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. P. Kendell, Mr. Roshfeld, J. H. Rossback, Mrs. M. J. Hamilton, Miss Annie Stephens, T. K. Legge, R. K. Legge, James Hamilton, W. W. Churchill, Jr., L. Budill, W. Shramm, Max Illfelder, Master Max Ullman, S. Querell, W. M. Armstrong, A. B. Cruckshank, S. H. Wilson, S. Meyerheim, A. Tucker, R. C. Hooper, A. Strauss, J. Reynolds, G. W. Haskell, Hugh Farrie, W. S. Mercer, Mrs. Mercer, the Rev. Father Larrique, Gaston Manty, Abraham Lloyd, J. F. Knapp, E. Saltsman, Ashton Lee, Mrs. Little, Miss McLellan, E. Echazarreta, S. Eno, James Sullivan, Mrs. Sullivan, William M. Isaacs, Mrs. Isaacs, Alfred Woodiwiss, George Benton, Mrs. R. Perrin and child, J. W. Minturn, Mrs. Minturn, Miss R. Minturn, Mrs. E. Minturn, A. Bartlett, William Woodfield, W. K. Thorn, Jr., Edward Pierrepont, George T. Darner, T. T. Ovington, Mr. Jones, J. Fybus, Daniel Mills, Miss Mabel Sands, A. Kohn, David Harden, Francis Doherty, David H. Brown, Capt. H. E. Bridges, Mrs. Bridges, W. S. Snell, A. Ronnman, Alexander Shields, W. Benton, J. G. Littlechild and friend, W. Gordon, Louis Morales, John Hughes, Miss Agnes Moody, Theodore H. Moody, Mrs. Moody, Mr. Scott, Mrs. R. Barbour and five children, David de Angelis, W. M. Smith, G. Norman, the Hon. Charles Holquin, Manuel Rebolledo, C. A. Bacon, J. T. Davis, Joseph Boumphrey, Alexander McEwen, A. V. Scott, Mrs. Scott, W. P. Gill, W. J. Gill, Duncan Hodson, Charles Gale, William Watson, Mrs. Watson, A. E. Mole, Mrs. Mole, Miss Mareau B. Isaacs, Miss Jessie Merchant.

In steam-ship Circassia, for Glasgow.—The Rev. H. J. Nechtling, John French, Thomas J. Tipton, Reginald Franklyn, William N. Stevenson, Miss Maggie Stevenson, the Rev. James Thin, J. Duncan Smith, the Rev. D. H. McMurtry, John Howie, the Rev. Dr. Cairns, Dr. Hutton, John Henderson, Archie Linn, Paul Findlay, Miss Chapin, James Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss Margaret Pringle, Miss Feindley, the Rev. W. D. Moffat, Mrs. Moffat, the Rev. George F. James, Mrs. James, Prof. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Miss Henderson, Richard Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Emerson H. Brush, C. Livingston Mulligan, M. D., George W. Beob.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Baron von Tena, Herman Feldmann, Mrs. Feldmann, Miss Cecile Bruch, George W. Silcox, H. G. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Miss Elenor Chapman, the Hon. W. Walter Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, Miss Marian Phelps, Miss Allen, Thomas Allen, Jr., Mrs. Allen, Miss Annie L. Allen, H. Schultz, O. W. Bird and friend, Albert Saxton, John Heyne, Mrs. Elsie Hasewaner and two children, Rudolph Uhlmann, O. Nelson, Mrs. F. Ritsinger, Miss Ritsinger, Miss G. Weinberg, F. V. Garwood, John Kingman, John Caroll, Miss Bertie Tholen, Dr. Oscar Saloman.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.—Miss Hettie McMichael, Miss Annie Garbat, John G. Bowan, Mrs. E. F. Fuller, Miss Ada Fuller, Miss Nellie Summers, Miss Gertrude Kellogg, Franz Erwig, Mrs. Erwig, C. W. Van Buren, Thomas A. Blake, Mrs. L. P. C. Fraser, the Rev. Mr. Banner, Miss Banner, Harry Lloyd, W. Wallis, Samuel Smith, Trudneat Clift, LL. D.

A NEW CANOE CLUB.

A meeting was held in Macgregor's Hall, at No. 112 Fifth-avenue, last evening, to consider the project of organizing a new canoe club, in this City, the boat-house to be within the City limits. Several of the gentlemen interested in this movement are members of the New-York or Jersey City canoe clubs, but favor the organization of an additional club in this City, on account of the difficulty of reaching the boat-house of either of the clubs named. There were present at the meeting last evening, Mr. R. J. Wilkin, of the Jersey City Canoe Club; Mr. C. A. Peverelly, one of the founders and one of the first Presidents of the Atalanta Boat Club; Mr. S. Brentano, and about 20 other gentlemen. Mr. Wilkin was chosen to preside, and Mr. Robert Dean was appointed Secretary. The Chairman said that a suitable boat-house on the North River, capable of holding 50 canoes, and in a good location, could be rented on very low terms. All who were desirous of helping the new organization were asked to hand in their names, and the paper was signed by Messrs. C. A. Peverelly, Arthur Brentano, H. T. Keyser, Joseph Isidor, Adolph Loenthall, Simon Brentano, D. D. Leo, R. J. D. Slater, J. D. Falk, R. J. Wilkin, and Robert J. Dean. On motion of Mr. Peverelly it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Charles A. Peverelly, H. T. Keyser, and Adolph Loenthall, and the meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

PHYSICIANS say that there is no remedy for Consumption, and possibly in some cases the assertion may be correct. We know, however, of many cures made by DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP and will guarantee positive relief to the sufferer in every instance.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. C. H. Abbott, W. B. Bowles, C. Steen, A. Bills, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bonham, J. Barratt, H. A. Butterfield, D. J. Brown, Miss A. Brown, L. W. Bowers, Dr. E. T. Bruen, Judge Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. J. C. Bartlett, Mr. Beaudry, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Carlton, Master Carlton, Stephen Crowell, Miss Crowell, Edwin J. and Edward S. Cuyler, Orville Cooley, R. S. Clymer, C. E. Detmold, the Rev. Mr. Kelly, Walter Douglas, Miss Douglas, Lieut. M. Elvington, R. E. A. W. Everts, H. C. Frick, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flagg, Miss Flagg, George Gibbs, G. W. Galinger, W. C. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. George Hurtzig, Miss Hurtzig, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hughes, A. A. Hutchinson, R. R. Huntley, J. H. Kean, Mrs. J. Kean, A. L. and H. F. Kean, Miss Kean, Miss Kellett, W. J. Krohn, Mr. Ludlow, Thomas Newburgh, S. H. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, the Hon. and Mrs. D. L. Macpherson, Miss Isabel Macpherson, Charles H. Morgan, P. R. Morgan, Miss C. A. Morgan, A. W. Millon, C. A. D. and W. C. Miller, R. Mathuson, Thomas McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Miller, Mr. Nettehoven, Henry Otto, Dr. Henry K. Oliver, Jr., John Peiser, Mrs. and Miss Perkins, John A. Pray, Edward Rowdon, Dr. S. F. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Dr. Francis S. Sprague, C. Schloesser, C. H. Satterberg, F. W. Spicer, Prof. Sylvester, F. R. S., J. H. Trimingham, the Rev. W. Treacy, Joseph Vilas, Charles Vaght, Sr., Charles Vaght, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Winterbottom, John Walker, Capt. Williamson, Miss M. C. Williams, H. D. Wilcox, Victorian de Ysasi.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:58 | Sun sets.....5:41 | Moon sets...4:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:17 P. M.	Gov. Island...7:06 P. M.	Hell Gate...8:28 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Fannie, Grumley, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Western Texas, Hines, Port Royal, Jacksonville, and Fernandina, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Circassia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Augustus, (Ger.,) Hansen, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacoa, Dallett, Boulton & Co.; Hadji, (Br.,) Crowell, ports of the West Indies, A. E. Outerbridge; Henry Edye, (Belg.,) Eyler, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Josephine Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Viola, (Br.,) Stephens, Hamburg, Seager Bros.; Louise H., Voss, Antwerp, Seager Bros.; Vandalia, (Ger.,) Tiechbein, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Wohlt, Antwerp, Theodore Ruger; Jessie Burrill, (Br.,) Churchill, St. Nazaire, Boyd & Hincken; Queen of Scots, (Br.,) Starkie, Linwood, R. J. Cortis; H. L. Richardson, Palmer, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Regna, (Norw.,) Broaland, Rouen, C. Tobias & Co.; America, (Ger.,) Rausch, Aarhus, Herman Koop & Co.; Magna, (Norw.,) Zachariasen, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Patent, (Norw.,) Marensen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen Sept. 19, via Southampton 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Irving, Liverpool Sept. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Scandinavia, (Br.,) Sinclair, Malaga Sept. 11, Gibraltar 12th, and Cadiz 14th, with fruit and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Berlin, (Ger.,) Reiche, Santos Aug. 13, Rio Janeiro Sept. 6, and St. Thomas, with coffee, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston Sept. 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Saragossa, Hooper, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to G. H. Glover.

Ship Otto and Antonie, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Antwerp 38 ds., with iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Edvard, (Swed.,) Kenmark, Philadelphia, in ballast to order.

Ship Servia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Spicer, Liverpool Sept. 3, in ballast to order. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Emilie Marie, (Norw.,) Olsen, Dunkirk 37 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Castelar, (Norw.,) Carlsen, Newry 36 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Attivo, (Aust.,) Pattay, St. Vincent 28 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Iris, (Russ.,) Laurin, Brahestad 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Larsen, Grimstadt 41 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark E. F. Nurzi, (Ital.,) Murzi, Gloucester 30 ds., with salt to order.

Bark D. H. Watjen, (Ger.,) Deetjen, Liverpool 38 ds., in ballast to Watjen, Toel & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Framnaes, (Norw.,) Larsen, Sharpness 35 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Sylphide, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Liverpool 54 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Henrietta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sylvester, Leith 49 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Tordenskjold, (Dan.,) Pedersen, Fredericia 63 ds., with old iron to order.

Bark Caro, (of Philadelphia,) Gay, Boston, in ballast to order.

Bark Violet, (Br.,) Harding, Rouen, via Sydney, C. B. 40 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, S. W.; cloudy and hazy; at City Island, light, S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Western Texas, for Jacksonville; Breakwater, for Lewes, Del.; ships Bremerhaven, for Antwerp; Margaretha, for Bremen; Odin and Cambridge, for Cork for orders; brig Alice, for Grand Turk and Truxillo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Christiania, (Norw.,) Anderson, from London, which arr. Sept. 25 and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, came up to the City 1st inst.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Sld. 29th ult., Charlie Purvis, Henrik Ibsen, Capt. Nellsen; Kong Sverre, Capt. Gitmark, the latter for Mobile; 30th ult., Dagmar, Capt. Andreassen; Ella Vose, James Kenway, the latter for Charleston; Kalstad, for New-York; Mirella, Borne, Capt. McKay, the latter for Galveston; Rosini, Capt. Tonetti; Sultana, the latter for New-York; 1st inst., Gettysburg, for Savannah; Gylfe, for Tybee; Kragero; Sarah M. Smith, the latter for Philadelphia; Vancouver, Capt. Goudey, for the Delaware.

Arr. 23d ult., Nordkyn, at Copenhagen; 25th ult., Frida, Geertruida; 28th ult., Lima, the latter at Falmouth; Olbers; 29th ult., Martha Edmonds, Rosenberg, the latter at Start Point; 30th ult., Arabella, Carlotta, the latter at Falmouth; Cumberland, at Portland, Eng.; Mark Twain, Mary L. Baker, Vidfarne, all passed the Lizard; Erstatningen, Otus; 1st inst., Belle Morse, the latter at Deal; Harry Douglass; New-York, Capt. Caffero; Wifate Warf.

Also arr., steam-ships Brantford City, (Br.,) Capt. Alton, from Boston Sept. 18, at West Hartlepool; Euxine, (Br.,) Capt. Peters, from Savannah Sept. 11, at Liverpool; Madras, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from Montreal Sept. 14, at London.

HAMBURG, Oct. 1.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Suevia, Capt. Franzen, from New-York Sept. 18, has arr. here.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.—The American Line steam-ship Illinois, Capt. Shackford, sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 1.—The Guion Line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Jones, from New-York Sept. 21, arr. here at 2:40 o'clock this morning on her way to Liverpool.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

The National Line steam-ship England, Capt. Williams, from New-York Sept. 18, for Liverpool, via this port, arr. off Fastnet at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the 30th ult.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Gill, from New-York Sept. 22, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon on her way to Liverpool.

NEW STOCK NEW STYLES
Fall Overcoats
Fall Suits
DEVLIN & CO.
Broadway and Warren Street.

Silver Opening.
GORHAM MFG. CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
(OF PROVIDENCE,)
will open on Monday, Oct. 4, an entirely new line of Solid Silver Ware, carefully prepared during the past eight months, to meet the wants of their City patrons, including many specimen pieces of a high order of manufacture. In this assortment will be found examples of INDIAN, JAPANESQUE, and TURKISH, and a great variety of the OLD ENGLISH in Repousse and Engraved patterns. During the opening—to extend over two weeks' time—these goods will not be delivered, as there are few duplicates, most of the pieces being hand-wrought, and they desire to keep the assortment intact; but pieces may be selected during the exhibition for delivery at its close. This collection will be found in their Art Room,
37 UNION-SQUARE.

TOWN CARRIAGES.
We have now on view at our Warerooms, Broadway, 47th to 48th St., a Large Stock of Fashionable TOWN CARRIAGES, embracing BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, and T-CARTS, together with a variety of vehicles suitable for Country Driving, with a Full Assortment of the BREWSTER WAGON, of which we are Sole Manufacturers.
FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS OUR PRODUCTIONS HAVE MAINTAINED ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY IN THIS COUNTRY, AND AT PARIS, 1878, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD, WE WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONORS, THE DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND THE GOLD MEDAL.
THE RUBBER-CUSHIONED AXLE, USED EXCLUSIVELY ON ALL VEHICLES BUILT BY US, ASSURES SAFETY AND COMFORT IN RIDING AND LARGELY INCREASED DURABILITY.
BREWSTER & CO.,
(Of Broome-St.)
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ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS.

CARRIAGES.
We have now on hand, both at our Factory and Fifth-Avenue Warerooms, a very large assortment of Elegant Carriages original in design. Our work is the best in the market, and stands unrivaled in all that appertains to first-class trade. For over forty years our carriages have stood the test of all competition, and are universally acknowledged as being without equal in all the world.
OUR MR. J. B. BREWSTER ANTEDATES IN POINT OF YEARS ANY AND ALL FIRMS CLAIMING SIMILAR NAME.
WE OBTAINED AT THE CENTENNIAL THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE WORK IN FASHIONABLE TOWN CARRIAGES
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
Factory, 141 to 155 East 25th-st.
Warerooms, 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

Has no equal for Restoring and Polishing Fine Shoes.

Will not Harden or Crack your Shoes.

May be used in all cases where a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine is called for; and while it produces the same results as the agents named, no disagreeable, weakening, or distressing effects (so common with other remedies) attend its use. One lozenge a dose. Druggists sell it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

SAN DONATO.
Messrs. SYPHER & CO., No. 741 Broadway, invite the public to inspect the objects of Art and Household Decoration just received from the sale of Prince Demidoff, at the Palace of San Donato, Florence. The collection includes many interesting articles of furniture having peculiar histories, rare specimens of Cabinet Work, Sèvres, old Indian and Vienna Porcelain, Textile Fabrics, and other decorative articles from this most famous sale of the period.
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An elegant TOILET LUXURY For the Teeth.

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